

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## LESSONS OF THE WAR

THE WAR, AND THE CONDITIONS CREATED BY IT, WILL TEACH CANADA AND CANADIANS SOME LESSONS THAT SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN:

FIRST—That Land Speculation is a Curse and the Land Speculator a Parasite.

SECOND—That Economy should be practised in times of prosperity as well as in times of stringency.

THIRD—That the Tariff is not only an unjust but also a most uncertain means of raising national revenues.

IF THESE LESSONS ARE TAKEN TO HEART IT WILL BE A GREAT BENEFIT DERIVED FROM A GREAT CALAMITY.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1914

WINNIPEG

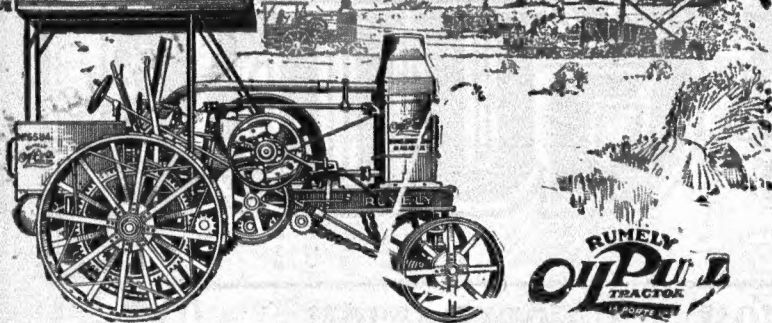
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Gasoline Engines  
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor

JOHN W. WARD  
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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## LAST YEAR'S CROP FIGURES

## Large Increase in Inspections

The list of inspections for the 1913 crop has just been issued, as at August 31.

Wheat, oats and barley show a substantial increase, while flax shows a heavy decrease. The total increase in wheat was 11,434 cars, oats 3,812, and barley 265, all increases; flax, on the other hand, showed a decrease of 8,218 cars.

Particulars of grades and total number of cars inspected are as follows:

The grand total shows 1913 crop as 196,732 cars, as against 189,075 for the previous year.

A notable feature is the extraordinary number of cars which graded No. 1 Manitoba Northern, the exceptionally fine weather at the finish of the growing season and favorable conditions during the fall being largely responsible.

Oats also showed high grading.

Cars inspected for the year ended August 31, 1914:

Spring Wheat		
Grade	Total	Last Year
1 Man. hard	783	239
1 hard wheat, Fife	13	4
1 Man. Nor.	75,684	13,267
2 Man. Nor.	36,788	42,579
3 Man. Nor.	9,202	29,931
No. 4	1,921	6,223
No. 5	495	1,490
No. 6	230	1,163
Feed	34	371
Smutty	4,209	1,340
No grade	1,109	24,049
Rejected	5,758	3,584
Condemned	135	27
N. E. G.	53	32
	5	3
Screenings		142

Total cars spring wheat, 136,419 124,444

Winter Wheat		
1 A. R. W.	45	136
2 A. R. W.	527	539
3 A. R. W.	302	426
4 R. W.	55	209
5 winter	10	115
No. 6		
1 white winter	11	3
2 white winter	16	3
3 white winter	10	12
1 mixed winter		
2 mixed winter	2	
3 mixed winter		
Rejected 1		
Rejected 2		
No grade		58
Rejected	2	9
	4	15

Total cars winter wheat 984 1,525

Total cars wheat 137,403 125,969

Oats		
Ex. 1 C. W.	5	
1 C. W.	275	41
2 C. W.	18,883	11,459
3 C. W.	8,403	5,508
1 feed	380	2,807
2 feed	3,130	1,462
Rejected	564	425
No grade	645	6,310
Condemned	52	41
Mixed grain	911	134
No. 2 mixed grain	11	8

Total cars 34,460 30,648

Barley		
Corn		2
2 C. W.	10	2
3 Ex. C. W.	779	115
3 C. W.	5,563	5,920
4 C. W.	3,256	2,914
Rejected	1,637	646
No grade	103	1,470
Feed	308	247
Condemned	19	6
Cleaning		90

Total cars 11,675 11,410

Flax		
1 N. W. C.	12,074	15,757
2 C. W.	465	3,454
3 C. W.	68	911
Rejected	96	84
No grade	98	796
Condemned	11	28

Total cars 12,812 21,030

Rye		
1 C. W.	7	
2 C. W.	66	10
Rejected	10	5
		1

Total cars 83 16

Screenings 298  
Grand total cars—C.P.R., 104,727;  
C.N.R., 60,259; G.T.P., 21,903; Calgary,  
6,513; Duluth, 3,330. Total, 196,732;  
last year, 189,075.

MOISTURE IN STORED GRAIN  
By "F.C.N." in Conservation

In handling grain the question of an increase or decrease in weight after threshing is often before the farmer and the dealer. Many farmers believe that there is a decided loss during storage, and are willing to sell at a lower price at harvest time than later, even tho storage cost them nothing. To secure information along this line, an experiment has been conducted at the Utah Agricultural College Experimental Station. While the results obtained may not hold good for all conditions, they can be used as an indication of what will probably take place under conditions somewhat similar.

No.	Grain	Moisture August 1911 Per cent	Moisture August 1913 Per cent	Gain
1	Wheat	6.51	9.25	2.74
2	Wheat	6.48	9.23	2.75
3	Wheat	6.98	9.30	2.32
4	Wheat	7.33	9.31	1.98
5	Oats	6.25	8.57	2.32
6	Oats	6.12	8.24	2.12
7	Wheat	8.07	9.28	.61
8	Wheat	7.54	8.99	1.45
9	Wheat	6.72	8.95	2.23

Wheat and oats were used in the

experiment. They were taken directly from the threshing machine and placed in sacks, holding a little over two bushels. The bags of grain were stored in the college barn, on a platform, around which air could circulate freely. The experiment was begun on August 17, 1911, and continued for two years. The bags were weighed once a month and the same scales were used thruout. Contrary to expectations, there was a gain in weight instead of a loss. A gradual increase in weight occurred during the fall and winter until a gain of from three to five per cent. had been made. A decrease in weight, never amounting to more than two per cent., commenced in spring and continued into the autumn, when the weight began to increase again. During the second winter the grain was even heavier than during the first, while in the second spring there was a falling off again, as in the previous year.

The results of the experiment do not show any consistent difference due to method of harvesting or of agriculture—whether by irrigation or by dry-farming. The stages of maturity and dryness are probably the chief factors in determining changes in weight. In every case there was a gain in weight during the winter, and a loss during the summer, but the grain weighed less at threshing than at any later period. The above table shows

the actual weights at the beginning and at the conclusion of the experiment.

## CRACKS IN CONCRETE

If those bothered with leaks caused by cracks or imperfectly laid concrete will take common black roof paint of the asphalt kind and paint cracks or places where tanks are leaking and while the paint is still wet, sprinkle cement in the paint until the paint does not take up any more cement, then let set for three hours and repeat the operation, they will find that leaks and seeps will stop. If a leak is caused by a large crack, stop first with mortar made of one part cement and one part of fine sand, then when set proceed as advised.

Where leaks are large it would be better to cut V-shaped grooves in the wall along the lines of the cracks, clean these out thoroughly, soak well with water and then fill with a rich cement mortar, allowing this to harden before applying the coating suggested. If this does not solve the difficulty it would then be necessary to put a new wall about four inches thick inside the old one, carefully reinforcing it both vertically and horizontally to withstand the pressure of the water contained in the tank, and planning the work so that the whole wall can be constructed at one continuous operation, thus eliminating joints.

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# COAL

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**J. B. MUSSELMAN**  
CENTRAL SECRETARY

Phone 497 MOOSE JAW, SASK.

# Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

### ASKS RE GRAIN MEN

I wish to ask if you would be so kind and tell me what grain commission firms are under government bonds and safe to ship to. I have been shipping to ——. I expect he is good. Please mention some of them that are good.

GEORGE BILLISBERGER.

Cudworth.  
George Billisberger, Esq.

I have your favor of the 3rd inst. in which you ask for the address of a firm of grain commission merchants whom it will be safe for you to consign your grain to. There are no doubt a number of firms in the business who are financially safe to be entrusted with your business and who would give you good service, but it is very difficult for the farmer to know which firms are safe and which are unsafe. The strenuous financial conditions which exist this fall, coupled with the extreme eagerness of commission firms to secure a large business from a small crop, are conditions which should make the farmer more careful than ever in the selection of those to whom he will entrust his grain. The extreme fluctuations in the prices of grain offer the maximum of temptation for speculation on margin as well as an excellent opportunity to secure premiums on closing market prices.

In selecting a firm to handle your grain there are a few safe guides which all farmers should bear in mind. Never consign grain to a firm that pays commissions for the securing of consignments. It is a well known fact that, contrary to the rules of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to which they all subscribe, many grain commission firms are paying to country merchants, railway agents, local bank managers, and even to farmers, commissions of from \$5 to \$10 per car to turn business their way. If these firms are not honest with their fellow members of the Grain Exchange, will they be honest with the farmer? Can they afford to pay this commission to pirates at shipping points out of their one cent per bushel selling commission? Where do they make the money?

Never consign grain to firms who speculate in futures. The gambler is never a safe mark. Why not select to handle your carload shipments the firm giving the greatest amount of service to the farmers?

We have on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange two very large farmers' companies, both rendering a very valuable service to the farmers generally quite aside from selling wheat on consignment. Either of these is well equipped in every respect to take care of all your carload shipments and each is doing a very large commission business.

In Manitoba The Grain Growers' Grain Co. is operating the government elevators very greatly to the advantage of the farmers of that province.

In Saskatchewan the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., composed of nearly 20,000 Saskatchewan farmers, owns and operates 224 elevators. In every case the points where these elevators have been operating have received the benefit of higher prices than those sent out from day to day by the elevator combine.

This year there will be very much less grain to handle than last year and it will prove exceedingly difficult to make the elevators at some points pay expenses. Surely every farmer's best interest will be served by supporting these big farmers' grain companies by consigning to one or the other all grain not sold to local elevators.

Both of these companies are liberal contributors to the organization funds of the farmers' associations of the West and are in many ways aiding the farmers' movement. I would suggest that you address the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, or the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Winnipeg, and that you consign your grain to one or the other of these companies.

Yours fraternally,

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

**LIBERTY WANTS POTATOES**  
We held a meeting here today and have

decided to order a car of apples as per enclosed, and also to get prices on car of flour delivered at Liberty—Robin Hood preferred. Kindly give us a delivered price f.o.b. Liberty for Yellowhead coal or a coal as good as ——. Also freight rates on hard coal from Fort William to Liberty as we will want a car of hard coal.

We would also ask if you are in a position to handle potatoes and oats in car lots as we could use a car of each here. They are very scarce thru here and three-fourths of the farmers have not produced enough for their use and seed.

I am enclosing \$2 membership fees for four new members as follows: Boyd E. Ruby, Taylor E. Ruby, Arthur R. Kemp and Bert Pitt. Amount enclosed, \$52.

D. H. SCHREFFLER,  
Sec'y, Liberty Ass'n.

### GROCERIES SHIPPED FROM MOOSE JAW

The following is in reply to an inquiry as to what point our groceries are shipped from:—

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 9th inst. stating that my grocery catalog does not show where the goods are shipped from. I had assumed that as our business was carried on at Moose Jaw our people would understand that where nothing was stated to the contrary goods would be shipped from Moose Jaw. All our grocery orders are being filled from Moose Jaw.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
Central Secretary.

### RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

As the outcome of the respective resolutions passed by the provincial convention and a number of our local Associations and the various letters that have appeared in The Guide, I beg to submit a brief report of my appearance before the Saskatchewan Medical Association at their recent convention in Saskatoon. The Association showed a highly commendable public spirit, and truly fraternal co-operative interest in their desire to learn at first hand some of the difficulties and grievances arising in some of our outlying isolated farming districts where medical service is naturally difficult and expensive to maintain.

Thru the secretary, Dr. J. P. MacKay, a special messenger by automobile was sent with a letter to me in the country asking me to address the convention. I was given a very cordial and attentive hearing which was followed by a broad, practical common sense discussion by several of the doctors. Among the features of my address were the specific cases of high medical fees; the need of special consideration and practical help both by the medical profession and the government in maternity cases; a municipal hospital service; and a stricter control by more rigid medical inspection in the handling of foreign immigrants to the Western provinces.

The discussion was ably led by Dr. Young, of Saskatoon, followed by Dr. Sutherland, of Moose Jaw, Dr. Thompson, of Regina, and several others. Dr. Rose, of the Provincial Dept. of Public Health, drew up a resolution which was passed by the convention calling upon the government to establish a system of district hospitals under the control of the Provincial Commissioner of Public Health.

In the discussion on medical fees a specific case referred to showed that the doctor charged within very reasonable limits for his services, but his total bill seemed large because of the unusual heavy charges the local livery charged the doctor for an automobile and extra man to help handle same thru the snow drifts in an urgent maternity case.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association can fully depend on the Saskatchewan Medical Association co-operating with them in every effort to get better and lower cost rural medical service. To this end I suggest that at our next convention medical delegates should be specially heard.

WIL. J. THOMPSON,  
Director at Large.

### MR. SALES ON DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

Yours of the 30th ult. to hand. The district convention for No. 11 should be held in North Battleford. I think they should be limited to one day. I would prefer for the larger district two or three meetings of one day rather than one meeting of two days. I think the idea is to take the convention and our officials to points where more of the rank and file can make it convenient to attend than is possible at the big convention. Representation of one in ten for voting may be all right, but an invitation to all members of surrounding Associations to attend the convention should be extended. Railway rates should be pooled and you should if possible make arrangements with the railway for reduced rates.

I think that every district should have one or more district boards, whose special function should be organization work. J. H. Wesson, Maidstone, is secretary for district 11. John Burns, Mervin, is also in charge of the North Battleford and Edam branch, and George Truscott, Battleford, of the G.T.P. branch into the Cut Knife country. It is most important that these arrangements be made early and that they be well advertised ahead of time, and not too much of the time of the conventions wasted in addresses of welcome by the mayors, etc., of the different little towns. There is a tendency in this direction. Impress upon our directors that it is Association business we are after. We want to have a chance to hear the views of our men in the ranks, not to spend the time of our convention in listening to flowery bouquets from men who at heart are probably very antagonistic to some of our most cherished aims and objects.

With regard to the duration of the convention. On second thought it might perhaps be left to each district director to decide whether it shall be one or two days, for instance, one day at which the visiting officers or members of the executive would be present and general discussions held and another day or portion of a day to be devoted to the arrangements for the organization work by the district director. To hold a convention and limit it to one day and to crowd out the opportunity for making arrangements for an aggressive campaign would be destroying its greatest sphere of usefulness. The greatest need of our Association is men, men who are able to serve, men who are willing to serve, willing to sacrifice time and energy towards building up this Association of ours which has already done so much to improve the lot of the farmer and which as yet has only touched the outer fringe of its field of usefulness. I know that we have many such men in our ranks. Our annual convention yearly proves that we have a wealth of talent in the great mass of our Association and I sincerely hope that the district conventions may be the means of unearthing a lot of this talent and of bringing to the front a lot of these men who undoubtedly have the ability and the desire to do something towards bettering their own lot and that of their fellows.

If these men can be found and their work intelligently directed, so that all parts of this province can be covered by our campaign this winter, this, coupled with the new life and impetus already given to the movement by the co-operative trading undertaken this year, should when our financial year closes show a remarkable increase in our membership for the year 1914.

THOS. SALES,  
Director District No. 11.

### FIRST PRIZE WON BY CHARLES BUNDY, DUNDURN

It is with the utmost pleasure that I have received the information that Charles Bundy, secretary Dundurn Local, who exhibited a car of live stock, grains and grasses at Saskatoon, took the first prize for the Mixed Farming Special. The success of Mr. Bundy is something of which he may well be proud as it reflects the utmost credit upon his energy, intelligence and perseverance.

It would be interesting to know just what percentage of our agricultural prize winners are active members of various farmers' organizations. There is considerable evidence to us that the great bulk of the really successful farmers—those who are doing something substantial for the advancement of their class—are in the ranks of the Grain Growers' Association.

J. B. M.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 23rd, 1914

## THE BALANCE OF TRADE

The Toronto News, in its issue of September 14, points out that last year imports into Canada exceeded the exports by \$120,000,000, and that of our exports \$100,000,000 worth went to pay interest on foreign obligations and were not exchanged for imports. Thus The News figures that the "balance of trade against Canada" was \$220,000,000, which amount was secured by borrowing, and because foreign borrowings are now curtailed, it is necessary for Canada to correct this balance of trade within the next year. This is to be done in two ways, first, by decreasing imports, and second, by increasing exports of food stuffs. As to the first method The News says:

"The whole country must strain every nerve to increase its exports and diminish its imports. This has to be done to the extent of at least \$220,000,000. The imports can be diminished by avoiding the use of everything not produced in Canada. This is a matter for individual effort, and the government cannot help. The country cannot be expected to do without imports altogether, since there are many articles of daily use which are not produced here. But every individual should restrict his or her consumption of foreign-made articles while the war lasts. This applies to imports from the United States, just as much as to imports from Europe, since both alike have to be paid for with exports of Canadian produce."

The News seems to forget that almost the entire public revenues of Canada are derived from duties on imports. If this advice were followed generally, we should soon see Canada bankrupt, as there would be no possibility of paying our debts. Either the tariff as a means of raising revenue is wrong or The News' advice is dangerous in the extreme. Tho there is no mention made by The News of the tariff, we fancy we discern a proposition for tariff increases on the patriotic pretense of consuming "Made in Canada" goods and also of increasing the revenue. We shall be most agreeably disappointed if some attempt is not made by the protectionists to increase the tariff under the cloak of patriotism. They have done it before. Foreign trade is the life blood of a nation and tariffs only decrease the prosperity which nature intended.

The plan which The News has proposed for increasing exports of food stuffs is as follows:

"The Grain Growers' Guide declares that a huge acreage of land, suitable for cultivation, and in proximity to the railway lines, is lying unoccupied and idle at this moment, in the hands of land speculators, and that a farmer who is willing to take up new land and cultivate it must either pay a high price or go a great distance from the railway. This should be looked into, and, if it is true, emergency measures should be taken. In ordinary times the land speculator may not be so harmful as The Grain Growers' Guide declares. At any rate a good many people think it is outside the province of the government to interfere with him. But these are not ordinary times. If people have large areas of land suitable for cultivation with which they are doing nothing, and which they are unwilling to sell except at a price which a new settler cannot pay, it would no doubt be unfair to take their property from them. But it would be perfectly justifiable, in the present crisis, to compel them to allow it to be used, by leasing it for a term at a low rent."

"This could best be done thru the government taking over such areas for a period, with an option of purchase at the end of the time. It should then get farmers to rent the land and cultivate it. In the event of their not being able to purchase eventually, it would have to promise them compensation for improvements. To increase the cultivated area quickly, it might be necessary to assist such farmers with advances for implements, seed and wages, to be repaid, or partly repaid, out of the proceeds of the first crop. The government should appoint a strong commission to act at once, should instruct it to take immediate action to increase the cultivated area, especially in the Western provinces, and should be prepared to supply it with funds for that purpose. Twenty million dollars of a Dominion Note issue would be well used for this purpose if by spending it our agricultural production could

be increased by \$50,000,000 in the next twelve months."

We heartily commend the scheme of The News to investigate the vacant land situation in Western Canada. We should be pleased to see the Dominion Government appoint such a commission immediately and have them look into this matter as thoroughly as possible. If this commission can work out a scheme to bring this land under cultivation and place upon it the thousands of unemployed men and their families in our cities, it will be not only a great national relief, but also a splendid object lesson. We do not agree with The News that the increase of crop alone would be of such advantage as is outlined, unless at the same time the artificial burdens were removed from the agricultural industry and a certain degree of prosperity were ensured to those who were engaged in that industry. However, if the government can be induced to go even so far as investigating the vacant land question, it will be a great step in the right direction and we hope that in this case The News is speaking with authority.

## THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

There is every indication that good prices for live stock will continue thruout the next year, and it is probable that the trend of prices will be upwards. There will be many farmers in the West who on account of short crops will not be able to winter as much stock as ordinarily. Those farmers who have grain, hay and straw for feed have an opportunity to convert it into beef, mutton or pork at a good margin of profit to themselves. It will pay to take care of all feed that is available because it will be worth money before spring. The opening of the American market to Canadian live stock has placed the live stock industry of Canada upon a profitable basis, where it is certain to remain for some considerable time and farmers will find it advisable to turn their attention to this branch of agricultural industry more and more. One effect of the war is certain to be a shortage in the ordinary meat supply of the warring countries. This will have to be made up to at least a certain extent by increased supplies from North and South America and will tend to keep prices at a high level. Last week it was discovered in Chicago that both Armour's and Swift's have secured large contracts for fresh beef to be supplied to the allied armies now fighting in France. These orders caused a great rush for live animals, and the report states that further orders are to be filled shortly. The price in Chicago has already increased, and the result will inevitably be that the prices in Canada will increase also.

## PROTECTION FOR DEBTORS

The Manitoba Legislature has held its "war session," and besides making provision for sending a gift of 50,000 bags of flour to the British government and arranging to borrow \$2,000,000 from the federal authorities with which to resume the construction of the parliament buildings, has passed a moratorium bill which forbids the sale of land for arrears of principal and interest due under mortgages and agreements of sale. The bill, stripped of technicalities, suspends payments on mortgages and agreements of sale for six months or, in the case of payments in arrears prior to August 1 1914, for six months from that date. The act, however, will not apply to land which has been abandoned or to mortgages or agreements of sale made after July 31. It will remain in force until repealed by proclamation of the Lieut.-Governor in

Council, and the government has announced that this proclamation will be issued immediately the war is over. There was considerable opposition to the wide nature of this act, both from the mortgage companies, who sent a large delegation to suggest limitations and amendments, and from members of the legislature, who considered that while house owners and actual farmers should be protected from grasping loan companies who are insisting on renewals being made for long terms at high rates of interest, no consideration should be shown to gamblers in vacant lands. F. J. Dixon, Independent member for Centre Winnipeg, agreed that the bill was necessary and exposed two loan companies who had made exorbitant demands, but moved that the benefits of the bill be limited to home builders and actual cultivators of mortgaged land. This proposal, however, was rejected by the government, Hon. Dr. Montague declaring that it was the most ridiculous thing ever offered in a legislature. In Saskatchewan a bill has been passed which gives to the government power to protect embarrassed debtors if in its opinion the need arises. Attorney-General Turgeon explained to the House that it was intended to use this power chiefly to protect the families of reservists and volunteers going to the front and probably farmers who had lost their crops. As far as possible, he said, the judges would decide in what cases protection should be given to debtors. The Alberta Legislature will meet next month and it will be interesting to see what form, if any, the moratorium in that province will take.

## NEW SOURCES OF FEDERAL REVENUES

An official statement issued by the department of trade and commerce at Ottawa shows that during the twelve months ending with July last, the revenue raised by means of the customs tariff was more than \$20,000,000 less than in the previous year. This falling off in revenue was due to a decrease of imports, which totalled during the same period \$577,996,319, which was \$114,000,000 less than for the preceding twelve months. If the revenues of the Dominion were falling off in that manner before the war, one wonders what is happening now when imports from all European countries have been greatly reduced and from some entirely discontinued. Instead of raising the additional revenues which are required to pay war expenses, the customs tariff, which is the Federal Government's chief source of income, is producing less money than it was last year. The duties on a number of articles have been increased, and the Minister of Finance, in his war budget speech, anticipated that these increases would bring in a larger revenue, but there is now very little doubt that in this he will be disappointed, simply because the increased cost of the goods on which the additional taxes have been placed, together with the general need for economy, has caused people to reduce their consumption of those articles. The increased duties on sugar, for instance, were expected to bring in a considerable sum of money, but prudent housekeepers are economizing in sugar and have found ways of preserving fruit without its use. We are informed also that less liquor and tobacco are being consumed, which is a good thing for the health of the nation, but bad for the revenues of the country. It is evident that the tariff is a failure as a means of producing revenue in the present emergency. If the duties on the necessities of life are increased, as has already been done, the burden is particularly heavy upon the poorer people, while the increased taxation of luxuries simply means that their importation will immediately be reduced. New sources of



revenue evidently must be found and it is important that the new taxes be of such a nature that they will not be a burden upon industry nor raise the cost of production, will be easily and cheaply collected, impossible to evade, and so arranged as to bear equally upon all classes of people. The forms of taxation which we would recommend to the consideration of the Minister of Finance as being the nearest to compliance with these conditions are the income tax and a tax upon unimproved land values. There are a considerable number of people who are in receipt of large incomes in, or from Canada, including the shareholders on Canadian railways, banks, mortgage companies, and industrial concerns. If anyone can afford to contribute to the expenses of sending the Canadian troops to Europe, it is surely these, and a very handsome sum of money could be secured by collecting from the treasurer of every incorporated company in the country, say ten per cent. of the amount available for dividends each year. The tax on unimproved land values is perhaps even more worthy of adoption at this time, because it would simply tax into the public treasury values which have been created by the community. The land in Montreal, Winnipeg and Calgary that is worth from a thousand to a million dollars an acre, and the land in rural Canada that is worth from \$10 to \$50 an acre was none of it worth a cent before the people came. Now the people by their presence and their industry have created the present values and if the public took five per cent. of that value by taxation, it would only be taking a small part of what it has created and what should have belonged to it all along. A tax on land values would not be a burden upon industry or raise the cost of production, it could be easily and cheaply collected thru the municipal authorities, it would be impossible to evade

for, like municipal taxes, it could be collected by the sale of the land if necessary, and the amount of land (unlike imports) cannot be reduced, and it would bear equally upon all classes of people because all classes use land to live and work upon and it would be only just that those who have the privilege of using the most valuable land should contribute the most to public expenditure. If the taxation of land values is adopted as a war measure, we predict that the people will insist upon it becoming a permanent source of public revenue. Some idea of the amount that could be raised by a tax on land values can be gathered from the fact that the land in the City of Winnipeg, exclusive of all improvements, has just been valued by the city assessor at over \$199,000,000.

The reason the loss of life, destruction of property and business depression caused by the war are so terrible in their extent is the size, efficiency and equipment of the armies engaged. If an agreement limiting armaments had been made between the powers in time of peace the war would have been far less disastrous to all concerned.

One condition of peace must be a great reduction in the armies and navies, not only of the vanquished, but of the victors also. Otherwise the war will have been fought in vain.

#### ADVERTISING FOR IMMIGRANTS

In spite of the fact that the Patriotic Funds which are being raised all over Canada are needed more for the purpose of relieving the unemployed than for the support of the dependents of soldiers, the Dominion government, thru its immigration department, is

still advertising the advantages of Canada and endeavoring to induce people to leave their homes in Great Britain and elsewhere and to come to this country in search of employment. In the September number of The Canada Monthly Magazine is an advertisement which reads as follows:

### WANTED IN CANADA STEADY EMPLOYMENT ASSURED

For Farmers, Farm Laborers  
and Domestic Servants

These are the only people the Canadian Immigration Department advises to come to Canada

### SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES

A free farm of 160 acres is offered to every male over 18 years of age

For further particulars apply to

**J. OBED SMITH,**

Assistant Superintendent of Immigration,  
11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.,  
ENGLAND; or

**W. D. SCOTT,**

Superintendent of Immigration,  
OTTAWA, CANADA

The advertisement is adorned by a picture of a handsome brick house, with an automobile standing outside and a large barn and other outbuildings in the background. Whether this is a picture of one of the free farms the advertisement does not say. We would suggest that the immigration department discontinue this part of its work until better conditions prevail.



MANITOBA'S MORATORIUM



# Heating Systems for the Farm

*An Article dealing with the Principles of the Three Heating Systems most generally used on the Prairie Farms*

With the approach of winter and the consequent need for artificial heat, it might be of interest and value to discuss somewhat superficially the various methods which are in common use throughout the West whereby the inclemency of the weather on the outside is changed to welcome heat and comfort within the Western homes. There are several distinct ways in which the ordinary farm house is heated, and perhaps the commonest form is the old-fashioned cooking and heating stove. This method is used largely in the small shacks and houses which dot the bare Western prairies, and in so far as its purpose is to heat one or two rooms it amply fills all requirements and is doubtless the most economical way in which the home can be heated.

With increasing prosperity, however, a larger home is built, and it is then that the stove has to be supplanted in so far as its heating function is concerned by a method which will adequately warm all parts of the larger house. There are three general systems which may be installed for heating purposes, and since there are benefits and drawbacks alike pertaining to each system it will perhaps be as well to take up each system in turn. In so doing the writer has been greatly assisted by reading the excellent work of E. S. Keene, of North Dakota Agricultural College, on "Mechanics of the Household," a work from which much of the material for this article has been obtained.

## Steam Heating System

The use of steam as a means of heating dwellings is common in every part of the civilized world. Systems of all sizes are constructed that not only give satisfactory service but are efficient in the use of fuel and also require the minimum amount of attention. The manufacture of steam heating apparatus has come to be a distinct industry and represents a special branch of engineering, accordingly it is impossible to give any more than a brief outline of the principle of the system. Practice has shown that large plants can be operated more economically than small ones, so that for the ordinary farm house it is doubtful whether such a system would be entirely satisfactory.

However, the practice most commonly followed in steam heating plants is to generate the steam in a boiler located in any convenient place, usually the basement. The steam is distributed thru insulated pipes to the rooms, where it gives up its heat to cast iron radiators and from them is imparted to the air. The heating capacity of a radiator is determined by its outside surface area and all radiators are listed in manufacturers' catalogs as having a certain surface area. Out of the four systems of steam heating which are in common use the only one which is used to any extent in farm dwellings is the low pressure gravity system. This system is so called on account of the relatively low pressure of steam in the boiler, usually from three to four pounds, and, since the water of condensation, which is the result of the steam giving off its latent heat in warming the room, flows back to the boiler by reason of gravity, it is a gravity system.

The placing of the pipes which are to carry the steam to the radiators and return the water of condensation to the boiler may consist of one or both of two standard arrangements. They are known as the single-pipe system and the two-pipe system. The single-pipe system, as its name would suggest, merely consists of a single pipe leading from the boiler, called the riser, from which pipes lead off to the radiators, all of which pipes slope towards the riser so as to facilitate the flow of the water of condensation back to the boiler. A point to remember in the steam heating system is that when the steam is turned into the cold pipes and enters the

cold air already in the system, accordingly the valve which is always provided in such radiators should be working properly so as to allow the air to escape preparatory to warming the room. As the steam enters and comes in contact with the cold surfaces it loses its heat of vaporization, condenses and returns to the boiler, thus

if there is any obstruction in the pipe or if the drop to the riser is not sufficient steam will be kept from rising rapidly into the radiators, and in forcing its way thru any such obstruction will cause the pounding noise known as water-hammer, which is so common in steam heating systems. The single pipe system requires the least amount of pipe and labor for installing the circulating system and when properly installed gives satisfactory service to the average house. The most common trouble is that experienced with the radiator connections leaking owing to the often unavoidable water-hammer action which is common to the system, but this can be overcome somewhat by arranging the radiators with one pipe to conduct the steam and a second pipe at the opposite end of the radiator to carry the water of condensation back to the boiler. The boiler usually installed nowadays is a cast iron one which can be built up in the cellar, and in the majority of small systems is circular in

much as possible loss of heat in the cellar.

## Hot Water System

The second system of house heating is by means of hot water and it is often considered by many to be the most satisfactory one possible. On account of its high specific heat water at a temperature much below the boiling point furnishes the heat necessary to keep the temperature at the desired degree. The temperature of the radiators is generally much lower than those heated by steam, but the amount of radiating surface is greater than for steam heating plants of the same capacity. One objection to the use of hot water as a means of heating is that once the heat of the house is much reduced the furnace is a long time raising the temperature to normal. This is due to the fact that the temperature of the water of the entire system must be uniformly raised because of its continuous passage thru the heater. But

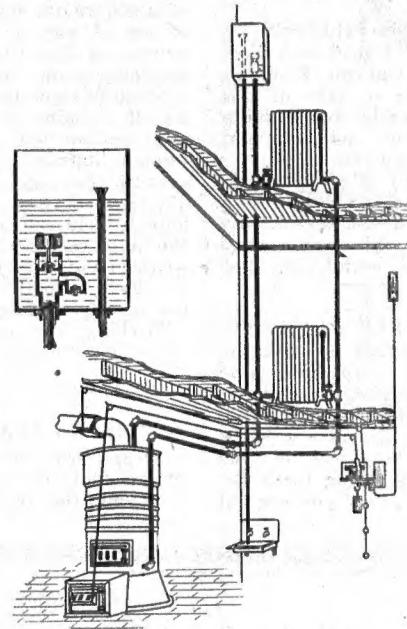
on the other hand this uniformity of temperature prevents sudden changes in the heat of the house, the heat will be maintained for a longer period, water heating plants work with perfect quiet and may be so regulated to suit outside temperature that the heat of the water will just supply the amount to suit prevailing conditions, hence

practically the same layout is required as that which is installed with the steam heating plant with the addition of an expansion tank. This tank is generally placed at the highest point in the system and its purpose is to receive the excess of water caused when the temperature is raised from normal to the working heat. As the water in the system is heated and expands some provision must be made to receive the enlarging volume. To accomplish this a pipe connects the bottom of the boiler with the expansion tank, which is fitted with an overflow pipe and a gauge glass. Since heat is given off by the hot water system by contact with the radiating surface it is apparent that this surface must be quite large, and it is often found in hot water systems that the radiators are not sufficiently large to heat the rooms to the desired degree except when the furnace is fired very heavily. It is always poor economy to keep a very hot fire in any kind of a heater because a hot fire sends most of its heat up the chimney. If the radiators could be safely raised in temperature they would of course give out more heat and, as a result, the rooms would be more quickly heated and kept at the required temperature with less loss in the furnace. The difficulty in this case lies solely in there being insufficient radiator surface to supply heat as fast as required. This is accomplished by attaching a pressure regulating valve to the end of the riser in the pressure tank. The valve is kept closed by a weight that is intended to hold back a pressure of, say, ten pounds to the square inch. This pressure will require a temperature of about 240 deg. F., this being 28 degrees above boiling point, which is the highest temperature possible with a low pressure system. When the pressure of the water goes above ten pounds the valve is lifted and an amount of water escapes into the tank sufficient to relieve the pressure. Should enough water be forced out of the system to fill the tank to the top of the overflow pipe the overflow water will be discharged thru this pipe into the sink in the basement. When the house has been warmed sufficiently the demand for high radiator temperature is reduced, the furnace drafts are closed, the water in the system cools and as it shrinks the system will not be completely filled. It is then necessary to take back from the tank the water that has been forced out by excess pressure. It is here that the check valve comes into use. So long as there is pressure in the pipes this valve is held shut and no water can escape, but as the inside pressure is released by the cooling there will come a point where the water in the tank will flow back thru the valve into the system.

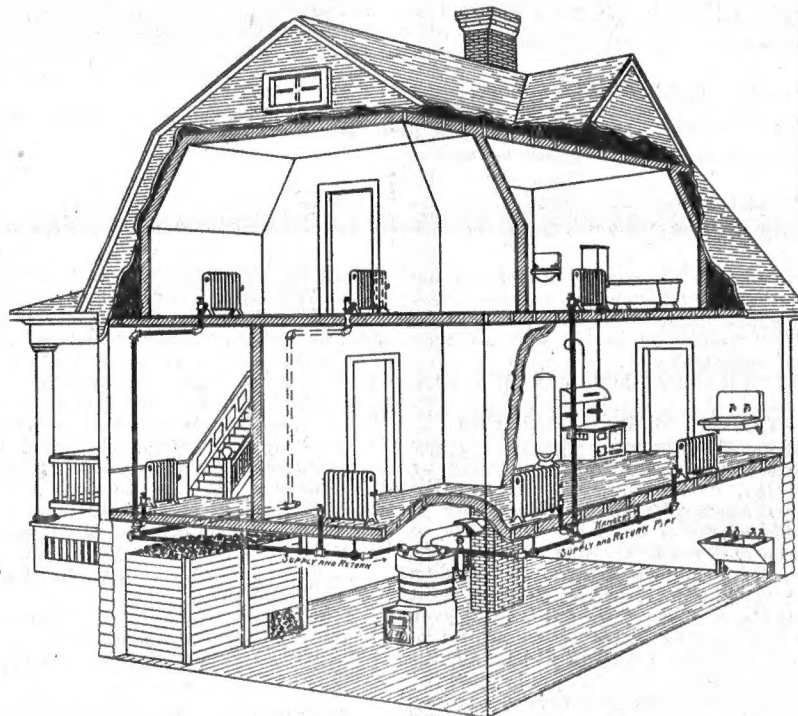
## Hot Air System

There is one other system of house heating which is perhaps used more extensively than any other, and it is the hot air system. Its popularity is no doubt due to the fact that it is the least expensive in first cost and is the most rapid in effect. With a steam heating plant the water must be raised to boiling point and then vaporized before any heat reaches the radiators, with hot water heating systems all the water thruout the system must be heated to a certain degree of temperature before the heat will be available to the rooms, but with a hot air furnace the heat from the register begins as soon as the fire is started. A hot air furnace is simply a cast-iron firebox with its heating surfaces thru which the flames and heated gases pass to the chimney surrounded by chambers in which the air is heated. In selecting a hot air furnace preference should be given to the one which has the largest heating surface in proportion to its grate area, because air, being a bad conductor of heat, does not get much of its heat from radiation but rather from direct

Continued on Page 14



Low pressure hot water heating system. Inset in the left hand corner is the expansion tank, fitted with valve for high pressure system.



Layout for single pipe steam heating system.

construction. Such a boiler can be adapted to either steam or hot water. In regard to attachments, it is scarcely necessary to mention the importance of the water gauge, the safety valve—which is usually set to pop at from eight to ten pounds—and the pressure gauge, all of which are familiar to most farmers on account of the almost universal use of steam engines thruout the country for threshing purposes. In this system all pipes in the basement have to be covered with some kind of insulating material so as to prevent as

such a system can be worked very economically. Again the care required in the management of the boiler is less than that required in the steam plant because of the fewer appliances necessary for its safe operation and this, together with the fact that the heat can be so nicely adjusted to suit all degrees of weather conditions makes this system the one which is most often installed in the modern farm home.

## Low or High Pressure Systems

In a low pressure hot water system



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

## UNEMPLOYED WOMEN

The National Council of Women has opened a bureau in Winnipeg for the registration of unemployed women and girls. During the first day seventy-five registered and the day following sixty-nine. This response far exceeded the expectations of the committee, who were afraid that there might be some hesitation on the part of the unemployed to use their organization.

Quite a number of applications for help have been received by the bureau, the first day nearly as many as there were applications for assistance, but it is almost certain that the city will not be able to cope with this emergency alone. The committee is very anxious, therefore, to get in touch with those people in the country who have employment of any kind to offer these women.

There are, I am sure, a great many people in the country who would be willing to give a girl a good home and a fair wage for the winter months to tide her over this emergency, and the employment bureau would be glad to hear from all such homes. Communications of this character should be addressed to the "Central Bureau of Women's Work, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg."

This does not mean that people who are really needing help and can well afford to pay for it should take advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap labor. On the contrary, he who helps to keep the wheels of industry moving smoothly and normally is giving the best possible proof of good citizenship. So it seems to me inexcusable for those who require help and who have the means to pay a good wage for it to take advantage of the present disorganization of industry to make their help accept a very inadequate salary. To keep on doing the normal thing, is not so spectacular, of course, as making a large contribution to the Red Cross Society or the Patriotic Fund, but it is infinitely more to the point.

So I would like to urge upon my readers the humanity of paying these girls as nearly what their services are worth, in a normal labor market, as they can afford.

In conclusion I would like to add that in these rather unusual circumstances the golden rule will have to be kept well in mind by both employer and employee, if trouble is to be avoided, for it must be admitted that any transaction between strangers that is half business and half sentiment is rich in possibilities for dissatisfaction.

## HELP FOR THE NEEDY

I have been deeply grieved to learn of the terrible hardship that is being felt this autumn by the farmers in certain districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta where the crop is a complete failure; but was greatly relieved to learn from Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, that the matter is being taken up very thoroughly by the Dominion Government, and that a very complete organization has been arranged by which these unfortunate districts are to be cared for.

The government is spending a certain amount of money in the purchase of new clothing, but a great economy of public funds could be effected if those of you who have clothing to spare would ship it to the nearest of the following centres: Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Saskatoon or Regina. The parcel should be addressed to "The Immigration Agent." Those in the Province of Manitoba should send their parcels to "The Commissioner of Immigration," Winnipeg, Man.

Knowing how generous our readers have always been in the matter of sharing their prosperity with others, I am sure that this appeal will bring a splendid response.

I would suggest that in those districts where there is a Women Grain Growers' Association, a Women's Institute, or a Homemakers Club, the women would be well advised to get together all the clothing that could be spared from their district and send it as one shipment to the nearest Immigration Agent. As the government has made arrangements with the railways for carrying these relief

supplies free, it would be advisable to send it collect.

I think it will prove helpful to the Immigration Agent if you will write the name of the sender clearly on the box and then drop him a note to say that you have sent a parcel. Be sure that your name as sender is preceded by "from" or "sent by," so that there can be no possibility of confusion.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## HOUSEWIVES AND PILLOWS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I read in a Toronto paper that the Ontario Women's Institutes were advised to help in this time of national trouble by making "Housewives" for our soldiers and pillows for the army hospitals.

Will you kindly tell in The Guide the size and most suitable covering for the pillows; also size and contents of "Housewives," for of course they must be compact and useful, but not cumbersome?

Yours very truly,

MRS. CICELY PLAXTON.

I have taken this matter up with the St. Johns Ambulance Corps here and find that they are not making either of these things. You might communicate with the authorities in Toronto—a letter addressed to The Daughters of the Empire would probably bring forth the particulars you require, or if you are not

Story in the World." I have enclosed twenty cents.

I am expecting my first baby and would like to know more about the flax seed treatment, as I saw in a back number of The Guide that it was bad for the child. While I am anxious to avoid as much suffering as possible, I would hesitate before using a treatment that would injure the little one. There has been so little said against the treatment and so much in its favor that I am moved to ask if any of its users, who have written in The Guide, ever noticed any bad effects on their babies.

Miss Beynon, both my husband and myself admire your ideas immensely and we are both ardent advocates of woman suffrage. We were very sorry a short time ago, when we debated the question, to have it voted down. We hope to help enlighten the multitude tho. We take great interest in your progressive writings and have often wondered whether you have become acquainted with socialism or any writings on the subject.

Wishing you every success in your cause, very sincerely yours,

"CLIFTONVILLE."

## EASILY LEARN PROFANITY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed find fifteen cents in stamps for which please send me the little booklets, "How to

but, in this connection I may point out that very much less sugar is used in this way, when sweetening to taste, and that wholesale prices of sugar in New York have already gone down a little, and there is every likelihood that, long before any great proportion of this season's preserves is used, sugar prices will be normal again.

To put up fruits without sugar, simply prepare the peaches or plums in the ordinary way, place them in jars, fill with cold water, then place the jars in a boiler filled with cold water, and heat to the boiling point. A board should be placed in the bottom of the boiler to keep the jars from the direct heat of the stove. Fruit thus prepared will be found excellent for pies, delicious for eating with cream, and generally superior to the sugar-syrup preserves. If the jars are properly air-tight, they will also keep quite as long.

## TIME TO STRIP THE VINES

By Emma Paddock Telford in the Delineator

Just before the first frost comes, all green tomatoes remaining on the vines should be gathered and utilized in various ways for late fall and winter. If you have a good cellar, a number of the vines can be pulled up bodily and hung from the ceiling by the roots. Gradually the fruit turns crimson, when it can be used as a salad. Last year my Christmas salad was made from tomatoes ripened in the cellar.

Green Tomato Mince Pie.—Chop fine one pint of green tomatoes and three large apples. Add three cupfuls of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half cupful of vinegar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of mixed spices. Bake with two crusts.

Baked Green Tomatoes.—Take smooth, round green tomatoes, cut a slice from the tops, remove the seeds, and place the tomatoes in salt for an hour. To a pint of breadcrumbs add a little minced parsley, two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and pepper, and hot water to moisten. Mix well, fill the tomatoes, set them in a pan, add a little hot water, cover and bake slowly for an hour. Remove the cover and brown slightly before serving.

Green Tomatoes for Mince-Meat.—Chop fine eight pounds tomatoes, add to them six pounds of sugar and one tablespoonful each cinnamon, cloves and allspice, cook gently until the tomatoes are tender and clear, then pack in jars to be used in place of apples for mince-meat.

Green Tomato Preserves.—Select rather small tomatoes and cut in halves crosswise. If larger, quarter the halves. To each pound of fruit allow three-fourths pound of sugar and half a lemon cut in thin slices. Use lemons that do not have a bitter rind. Put with the sugar enough water to dissolve it in the preserving kettle and when it reaches the boiling point add tomatoes and lemon. Simmer gently until the tomato is clear and tender, then seal.

Gingered Green Tomatoes.—To one peck small green tomatoes allow eight onions. Slice and sprinkle with one cupful salt. Let them stand twenty-four hours, then drain and cover with fresh water. Make a strong infusion of ginger, allowing one quart boiling water to a pound of bruised ginger-root, and scald the chopped tomatoes in this. Drain. Mix together one ounce ground ginger, two tablespoonfuls black pepper, two teaspoonfuls ground cloves, quarter of a pound white mustard-seed, one-half cupful of mustard, one ounce of allspice, three ounces of celery-seed, and three pounds of brown sugar. Now put the sliced onions and tomatoes in a kettle with sugar and spices in alternate layers and pour over them enough white-wine vinegar to cover well. Cook the pickle until the tomatoes are clear, then pack in jars.

Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity.

## Click o' the Latch

By NANCY BYRD TURNER

In Lippincot's

The silence holds for it, taut and true;  
The young moon stays for it, wistful white;  
Winds that whimpered the sunset thru,  
Sigh for it, low and light.

Click o' the latch, and he'll come home—  
A stir in the dusk at the little gate.  
Hush, my heart, and be still, my heart,—  
Surely it's sweet to wait!

The tall skies lean for it, listening—  
Never a star but lends an ear—  
The passionate porch-flowers stoop and cling,  
Parting their leaves to hear

Click o' the latch, and him come home,—  
A step on the flags, a snatch of song.  
Hurry, my heart, be swift, my heart,—  
How did we wait so long!

particular about what you make, I am sure that the St. Johns Ambulance Corps, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, would be glad of your help in the knitting they have undertaken.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## DUTIES OF DAY WORKERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I want to say a little about the man who works by the day, during the busy season. His wages are really higher than those of the man who is hired by the month or season and yet if it comes a wet day he takes solid comfort sitting around reading and smoking or perhaps sleeping most of the day. Very few of them will even carry a pail of water or an armful of wood and the other man has all the chores to do.

If the man who is hired by the day is asked to do anything, he expects full pay. Now I think when these men are boarded wet days and Sundays, they should be willing to do a little work, such as helping with chores or anything that is going on and even things up a little.

I would like to know what some of the other correspondents think of this matter.

FAIR PLAY.

## ANXIOUS ABOUT FLAX SEED TREATMENT

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you kindly send me the three little booklets, "Maternity," "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Wonderful

Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

I like the Country Homemakers' page of The Guide. I like the letter in the last number of The Guide signed "Lilac." It is true in regard to swearing. We have three children and I have already heard the little fellow, four years old, repeat things he heard the hired man say, that I didn't like at all. It seems a problem to know just how to teach the little fellow that those words are not to be used. He thinks the hired man is just about right. I always tell him that papa never says those things, and I know he really doesn't.

I hope you will always be successful in the good work you are doing.

A FAITHFUL READER.

## PRESERVING WITHOUT SUGAR

Excellent results can be secured with fruit put up without the use of sugar. Altho not a general practice, this has been done by many people for years, and authorities on preserving all agree that fruit so preserved retains its distinctive flavor very much better and is altogether superior to that put up in the ordinary way. The only point is that, when preserving without sugar, it is necessary to be particularly careful to see that the jars are sealed up airtight, and to insure this, the paraffin wax top should be used in every case. Of course, sugar will eventually have to be used in preparing the fruit for the table,



## The Mail Bag

### PROGRESS OF FARMERS' COMPANY

Editor, Guide:—John Kennedy, of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, gave a very interesting address at Grand Coulee last Saturday night, and, being one of those present, I was much interested in what I heard. Mr. Kennedy spoke at some length on the various activities of the Farmers' Company, showing, first, that the farmer was often a heavy loser from the present grading system. He then went into an explanation of the export business in which the Farmers' Company can play an important part in holding the price of grain up close to what supply and demand would warrant. This was followed by a brief outline of the co-operative work, concluding with a reference to the advancement and present financial standing of the company. The address was highly instructive, and, inasmuch as there are a few farmers here and there who have become more or less lukewarm towards the company, to say nothing of other interests and agencies who make a specialty of knocking and misrepresenting and deliberately trying to discredit the company in the eyes of the farmers and some of their organizations, I could wish that every farmer in the West had had an opportunity of hearing the same.

Two things were proven to the satisfaction of all present. First, that the export activities of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, altho a department which has met with considerable loss and has received severe criticisms from some of the shareholders, and many others who are not shareholders, is, after all is said and done, the one way in which the company can best justify its existence and make good its original undertaking, which

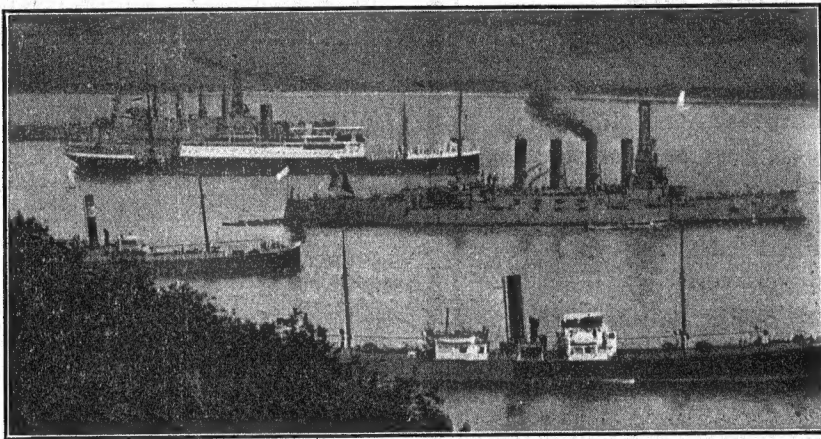
conducted on sound business methods is the fact that the Export Company is now in a much stronger position than it has ever been in the past, from the fact that it has secured a suitable line of credit from one of the strongest banks. This in itself," said Mr. Kennedy, "speaks volumes for the splendid progress made by your company and should be sufficient proof that, having earned favorable consideration from the strictest business institutions, that this company is worthy of the trust imposed in it, and the loyalty and continuous support of the farmer."

J. L. WILLIAMSON.

Regina.

### PROTECTION VERSUS PATRIOTISM

Editor, Guide:—The above is a better heading than "Protection and Patriotism," as given in last Guide. Massey-Harris Company turns off 5,000 employees on account of the war, while in Free Trade England I read in the London Times that "Manufacturers and business firms, whose returns show a falling off, are utilizing their reserves to retain their workers on conditions which, under the circumstances, are fair and reasonable to both sides; and, meantime, by adapting themselves to the changed situation, they are seeking new sources of trade." Under the heading of "Patriotic Employers" it tells how one big firm of wagon makers is bearing the expense of the equipment of a battery of heavy guns, also how Huntley & Palmer, not having sufficient work for 14,000 of their girl employees, rather than dismiss any of them, are giving them work in their biscuit factories at making garments for those



American cruisers and captured German merchant ships lying off Falmouth, England. The grey four-funnelled craft are the U.S. boats.

was to improve market conditions. Mr. Kennedy showed conclusively that the influence of The Grain Growers' Grain Company in the export business had a beneficial effect on the general price received to the extent that every farmer in Western Canada had benefited whether belonging to The Grain Growers' Grain Company or not. Secondly, it was made clear that if any shipper of grain to The Grain Growers' Grain Company who felt that he had a complaint of treatment received or service rendered, that the Company were anxious to have the matter placed before them and make good any losses traceable to their office, if there were facts that would justify the action.

In conclusion Mr. Kennedy said: "The strongest statement I could possibly make to prove that the company has been

who have gone to the war, or any members of their families who are in distress. The names of twelve other firms are given who are looking after their employees. Let Canadian farmers remember all this when our patriotic (?) manufacturers ask for more protection. Let us deal with English patriots and have Free Trade and prosperity together.

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta., Sept. 7, 1914.

### SURTAX ON UNDEVELOPED COAL LANDS

Editor, Guide:—I would like to read the opinions of your subscribers on the proposal to place a surtax on the mineral rights that are being held by speculators and undeveloped. At the present time I can see two deserted mining villages where coal mining ceased about three years ago, but still the coal rights are held by the respective companies.

It is easy to prophesy what would happen to a man who quit farming and left his farm undeveloped. I know of one who hadn't enough money to develop his land, and couldn't earn enough at nearby mines, so left it to earn his living somewhere else, and pays a surtax, but the company owning the coal rights under that man's land does not pay surtax, neither do they mine the coal.

Under the present system of granting mineral rights any person or company can lease a maximum area of coal mining rights of 2,560 acres, and sometimes such person or company starts a

Continued on Page 14

### FOR SANTA CLAUS

Totonka, Man.

Sept. 7, 1914

Editor, Guide:—A few weeks ago we read on your cover page that you thought Santa Claus would have a hard time getting things for the children whose fathers have gone to war, so we decided to write to Santa and tell him to not come to our house this year, but give our share to some needy little children. Would you please send this on to Santa Claus.

Goodbye,

Jessie Elliott, 11 years.  
Earl Elliott, 9 years.  
Elvin Elliott, 5 years.  
Gordon Elliott, 8 years.

## GUNS TRAPS ANIMAL BAIT & All Camp & Trap Supplies

Everything for the Camp and Trap line at remarkably low prices. "Hallam's Animal Bait" for all flesh-eating animals. "Hallam's Muskrat Bait" for muskrats, and "Hallam's Trail Scent" will materially increase your catch of furs.

We buy FURS, HIDES AND WOOL the year round at highest prices.

Write to-day to Department 53

JOHN HALLAM, Limited  
111 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

## FREE

"HALLAM'S TRAPPER'S GUIDE" 96 pages; English or French; tells how and where to trap, game laws, etc., also "HALLAM'S TRAPPER'S SUPPLY CATALOG," 26 pages. Two good books FREE.

## No Change In Price of Blue Ribbon Tea

THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO. have pleasure in announcing that they do not propose to take advantage of the advance in price of Tea. This Company is in a position to supply all the Tea required in Western Canada, and will sell at old prices indefinitely

P.S.—In spite of the heavy duty which has just been imposed upon Coffee, we will continue to sell Blue Ribbon Coffee at old prices.

## Blue Ribbon Limited

Winnipeg

Edmonton

Calgary

## Buy Your Apples From British Columbia!



Our choice packs of Apples, carefully sorted and graded, reach a standard of quality superior to that of any competitor.

Our Apples have won Gold Medal Awards in competition with the best fruit in the world. Try the box pack this year and be convinced of its superiority. Ask your organization officers for prices.

Send in your orders at once for your winter's supply

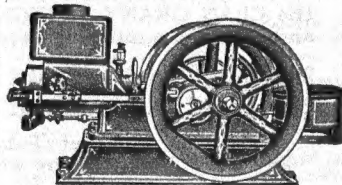
## The Waterloo Boy Price List

For Cash with Order

1 1/2	H.P. AIR COOLED ENGINE	\$ 38.40
1 1/2	H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	39.20
2 1/2	H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	56.80
4	H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	104.00
6	H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	148.00
8	H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	209.60
12	H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	314.40

Prices quoted are for Skid Mounted, f.o.b. Winnipeg. These Engines will all develop from a half to a horse power more than they are rated above.

Will run all day without attention, furnish exactly the power you need, maintain a uniform speed, and save you money every hour it works. Use either kerosene or gasoline for fuel. Best economist of time and money you can place on the farm. Write for catalog.



## Hand, Power or Electric Washing Machine

PRICES—CASH WITH ORDER

"DEXTER" HAND MACHINE with Pulley	\$12.40
"DEXTER" POWER MACHINE	22.40
"DEXTER" ELECTRIC MACHINE	55.00

No Wringer furnished to the Hand Machine

Write for Catalog. Address Enquiries to Winnipeg Office

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA

BURRIDGE COOPER COMPANY LIMITED  
Winnipeg and Regina





# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Oulross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

## HAIL INSURANCE ACT

The Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance Act passed at the last session of the Manitoba Legislature provides that "The council of any rural municipality may submit such by-law to a vote of the ratepayers upon its own initiative, and it shall be its duty to do so upon receipt by the clerk of such municipality, not later than the first day of October in any year, of a petition from twenty-five per cent. in number of the resident ratepayers whose names appear on the last revised list of municipal voters, as owners or tenants of land liable to come under the provisions of this Act, asking it to do so, and it shall be the duty of such council, at its first meeting after the receipt of such petition, or at a special meeting to be called by the clerk, if necessary, to pass the first and second reading of such by-law, and after such by-law has received a majority of the votes cast of persons entitled to vote upon such by-law the council shall, at its next regular meeting, give such by-law its third reading, and finally pass the same."

As this Act has been asked for by the Grain Growers' Association it is incumbent upon them to take the initiative in inducing their municipal councils to submit the by-law as provided in the above clause of the Act, in as many cases as possible this season, so as to get protection against hail for next crop.

Section 30 of the Act provides that the Act will not come into force until twenty-five or more rural municipalities have passed the necessary by-law.

The experience of the Province of Saskatchewan with their Municipal Hail Insurance Act last year clearly indicates the cheapness of this system of hail insurance as compared to the protection provided by mutual and stock companies for protection against hail. The losses by hail on last year's crop in Saskatchewan were much above the average, yet the assessment of four cents per acre was sufficient to pay the total amount of losses appraised and cost of management, besides leaving a surplus of over \$10,000. The cost of management did not exceed three and a half per cent. of the total assessment

for hail losses collected, while in the case of mutual and joint stock hail insurance companies the cost of securing business, management and dividend on capital exceeds one-third the amount of premiums collected.

Another attractive feature of Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance is that all crops in the municipalities coming under the provisions of the Act are automatically insured. All that the farmer has to do in case of a loss is to notify the proper authorities. A number of the municipalities have already taken steps to submit the by-law at the approaching municipal election, and it would be unfortunate if a sufficient number did not pass the by-law this year to enable the Act to come into force so as to give a test of its efficiency as a safeguard against losses by hail.

## STRENGTHEN THE ORGANIZATION

Now that the harvesting and threshing is practically completed farmers will be able to devote some time and thought to strengthening their organizations. The necessity of farmers getting together so as to overcome the encroachments of special privileges is more apparent than it has been. Interests that are beneficiaries of the present system are more than usually active this season in attempting to discredit farming organizations. This extra activity is being brought about because

of the beneficial results to themselves of organization among farmers.

The activity of The Grain Growers' Grain Company in co-operative selling of so many commodities that farmers require in their operations in carload shipments, and the activity of many of the branches in organizing co-operative associations and co-operative buying, is beginning to show results in lessening the cost of production on the farm. Big business, that has thrived in the past in selling farm products and supplying farmers with tools of production, is getting alarmed and naturally is using all the means at its command to poison the minds of farmers against their own organizations.

Apart from the necessity of continued efforts on the part of The Grain Growers' Association in creating public opinion for economic freedom and improvement of social conditions in rural life, the extension of co-operative selling by The Grain Growers' Grain Company of many farm commodities and the establishment of the Central Farmers' Market in Winnipeg for the selling of all kinds of farm produce, to produce the best results requires a more thorough organization and demands a strengthening of our branches by an increased membership and a closer relationship established between communities of farmers, collective selling of all kinds of produce as well as grain and the collective buying of commodities that admit of being handled in bulk shipments, an efficient factor in reducing the cost of production.

## Fruit for Manitoba Products

The Central Farmers' Market, which is now handling shipments of small fruits from Ontario provides a splendid opening for farmers and their wives to exchange farm products, such as butter, eggs and poultry for fruit by shipping their produce to the Central Farmers' Market and getting their fruit in return by express.

It is the intention of the Central Association to commence a campaign of organization and education the latter half of October. The Central office will appreciate any suggestions from any of the officers and friends that would tend to make our organization work more effective.

We want members to realize that this is their organization. That those entrusted with the conduct and direction of the Association are simply appointed for the purpose of carrying out the will of our members as expressed thru our organization. Tell us any new scheme you have to promote the efficiency of our organization.

## NINGA BUYING FRUIT

R. McKenzie,  
Sec. M. G. G. Ass'n.

Dear Sir:—

Your circular re fruit thru The Farmers' Central Market came too late to be of benefit this year. Everyone seems to have bought all fruits except winter apples. We are securing our supply of them from Nova Scotia thru the Grain Growers' Grain company.

This was decided on at an executive meeting held on Wednesday. Other things were taken up and discussed.

Yours sincerely,  
Ninga, Sept. 12, 1914. GEO. LOVE,  
Sec.

## NEW CO-OPERATIVE POLICY

Secretary R. McKenzie addressed a meeting of the Valley River branch last Saturday evening on the subject of co-operation and collective buying. He explained the policy of The Grain Growers' Grain company in relation to making their elevators a distributing centre in each community for the supplying of commodities that admit of carload shipment and also having the operator look after the shipment of all farm produce as soon as the Farmers' Market in Winnipeg gets properly established. He pointed out at length the possibilities for good to the agricultural classes involved in this policy, if properly developed, and emphasized the necessity of having strong organizations of farmers at each point so as to permit of the new enterprises of the Grain Growers' movement being made a success.

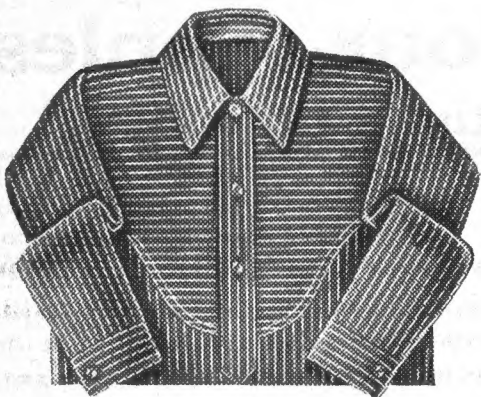
## A NEW DISTRICT

The farmers of Elma district, fifty miles east of Winnipeg, on the G. T. P., advertise a meeting for organization on September 18. This is a new district. The farmers are anxious to get in line with the Grain Growers' movement and help it along, thus helping themselves.

# We're Purely a Catalogue House

If we were otherwise we could not give the Prompt Service or the Values

OUR whole attention is devoted to the interest of customers who buy by mail. All orders that we receive are given our very best and promptest attention. The result is that we are able to give our out-of-town customers just as good service as they would have if they were personally selecting their own goods. In fact, in many cases we give even better, because the goods we send in every instance are selected by experts who are very often more familiar with values than are a lot of purchasers.



Then again, we can offer better values because we do our business in an economical manner and are satisfied with reasonable profits.

Here is an example of our values: This shirt is made from splendid quality heavy black drill with narrow white stripe. The bodies are cut good and roomy and have double front and yoke. They are also double stitched throughout.

This is a shirt that we can confidently recommend to give perfect satisfaction.

12 N 27 — Men's Black and White Drill  
Shirts, sizes 14 to 18. Price, delivered... **.75**

## CHOICE TOBACCOS AND CIGARS

For the convenience of smokers who are unable to procure the brands of Cigars or the blends of Tobaccos that they have been accustomed to, we have listed in our Catalogue, on page 38, a splendid range of the most popular Cigars and Tobaccos. If you cannot find your favorite among them, let us know what you want and we shall endeavor to procure it for you.

We want the users of smoking tobacco to pay special attention to the CLAN GRANT SCOTCH MIXTURE. It is blended specially for us and we can confidently recommend it. The prices are:

29 N 84—Christie Grant Scotch Mixture, 1/8 lb. tin... **.25**  
29 N 85—Christie Grant Scotch Mixture, 1/4 lb. tin... **.45**

While the prices of Tobaccos and Cigars have been generally advanced, owing to the extra war tax, our prices remain the same.



# CHRISTIE GRANT CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG  
CANADA

At Your Service



**LIVE STOCK SALE**

Splendid Yorkshire Boar, 1 year old, weight about 350 lbs; good enough to win anywhere or head any pure bred herd; sire and dam imported—\$40.00. Also Berkshire Boar, 8 months old—\$25.00. Boars and Sows, 8 weeks old, from same sire and dam as 1st prize boar at Calgary—\$10.00 each. Old English Sheep Dog, 20 months; sire and dam imported prize winners—\$20.00. Several imported Shire Stallions at half price. Three imported Shire Mares with colts at side, \$400.00 and \$350.00—a snap. Can ship C.N.E. or C.P.E.

**JAMES M. EWENS**

Lakeside Stock Farm BETHANY, MAN.

**Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm**

Long improved English Berks. A choice birth of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want to see my stuff, see me at the big fairs. Ohas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

**Glencarnock Stock Farm**

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

**JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Brandon, Man.****Ayrshires and Berkshires**

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.

**BERKSHIRES**—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

**J. J. RICHARDS & SONS**

Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Alta. Long Distance Phone

**SHROPSHIRE**

Imported and Home-Bred. Flock established 20 years. Home-bred stock sired by imported rams. Buttar and Cooper rams at head of flock. Breeding for size and Shropshire quality. Young rams and a few ewes for sale at all times.

**W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.****Poland China Pigs**

The Big, Easy-Keeping Kind, 8 to 12 weeks old, at \$15.00 a pair (not related), or \$21.00 a trio. Mrs. MAGGIE RIEFF, St. Peter, Minn.

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE**

Pleasant Valley Herd. The Pioneer Herd of the West. Some choicely bred, high quality animals of both sexes, all ages, for immediate sale. Splendid prize-winning record at the big Western Fairs this summer. Prices are very reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

**JOHN MAURER, Clive, Alta.****LIVE POULTRY WANTED**

HIGHEST PRICES PAID Per lb.  
OLD HENS (Big and Heavy) ..... 12c  
OLD HENS (Middle Sized) ..... 10c  
ROOSTERS ..... 9c  
DUCKS ..... 10-12c  
TURKEYS ..... 13-15c  
SPRING CHICKENS ..... 12c

Live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash sent back the same day on receipt of goods. Orders sent on request. I guarantee to pay the prices I quote.

**R. BERE, 39 Schultz Street, Winnipeg****CREAM WANTED!**

We pay Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of CREAM, and pay Express Charges also. Write at once.

**MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd.**  
509 William Ave., Winnipeg**WRITE FOR CATALOG**

Set of Five Wrenches 60c.

WRITE FOR CATALOG \$1.85 UP  
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

**PLOW SHARES \$1.85 UP****H. R. HAWKEY & CO.**  
HARDWARE MAIL ORDER SPECIALISTS  
WINNIPEG**SEASONABLE REMINDERS**

Remember that alfalfa must not be cropped or cut short just before winter sets in. Alfalfa plants should be at least a foot high thru the winter, so that they may tend to retard and hold the snow, thus protecting the roots of the plants from the effects of frost.

A large amount of livestock is, at this time of the year, changing hands and much of it is coming into the market for slaughtering purposes. In view of this fact it would be well to keep in mind the following warning which is being issued by one of the largest packing-house firms on the continent of America. "To farmers and shippers—Do you know that every time you whip or strike a hog it makes a bruise in the meat, and it then sells at a discount—which means that we must necessarily buy hogs that have been abused at reduced prices. Therefore, if you expect your hogs to bring top prices, do not strike them with whips, sticks or wagon rods."

Hogs are, as everybody knows, just about the most aggravating kind of livestock to handle, but that fact does not necessitate undue abuse being meted out to the unruly porkers. Such treatment is unnecessary and uneconomical in the light of the foregoing statement that the value of such hogs is greatly lessened.

Now is the time to put the gasoline engine to the utmost service in preparing ground for crops for the coming year. Threshing has been so early this year that there is already a tendency felt that most of the work is done and the time for a rest has come. But this year more than perhaps any other, opportunity is waiting, necessity almost demands and expediency is more than ever willing that the early cut and rapidly threshed stubble be turned under and a large proportion of the soil be placed by the plow in a more receptive condition to moisture and, under the leavening influence of the elements thru the winter, made ready to bear and produce under normal conditions a good crop next year.

Gasoline is comparatively cheap this fall. Threshing is, in the drouth stricken regions at any rate, over and with a few rains such as are being experienced generally thruout the West, the ground should be in good condition to be plowed.

Even should the war terminate tomorrow, the loss to crops in the countries most closely connected with the struggle is irreparable. Consequently there must be a shortage in the world's grain supply. This will have the effect of keeping prices at a higher level than in former years and as a consequence farmers will receive more than the mere cost of production of their grain. It is in your own interests then that you get the old dull plowshares relaid and sharpened and that with four-horse team or engine you turn under as much land as possible in the month or so which yet intervenes between now and freeze-up.—E.J.T.

**CHICAGO BEEF FOR ALLIES**

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15.—For a week past Chicago packers have been engaged in a scramble for cattle. Prices went to unprecedented levels in consequence. The upward movement was a veritable surprise, as a few days previously stock could not be disposed of even by displaying it in a bargain counter.

**Supply Allies**

The secret is out. Armour and Swift have contracts for supplying the armies of the allies in France with fresh beef.

Over 25,000 quarters left Chicago this week, and rush orders for more are on the spindle.

During the Spanish-American war fresh beef treated with formaldehyde was ordered for the army, the embalmed beef scandal resulting.

No preservative will be used now, but there is a radical difference between the climate of Cuba and that of Northern France.

**Advances 50c.**

Army demand has advanced cattle cost 50c. per 100 pounds, and if continued promises to render current scarcity even more acute.

Choice bullocks have reached \$11, and killers are getting no decent corned beef cattle below \$9. Not since the civil war has beef cost so much money on the hooks as at this moment, and there is a confident prediction of \$12 for fat cattle before Christmas.

**Golden West Balgreggan**

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Welsh Ponies, Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep, all Ages and Sexes for Sale

We exhibited this year only in Calgary and Edmonton, and won at these two shows, with our stock, 10 Championships, 8 Reserves, 2 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals, 45 Firsts and 25 Seconds. This unequalled success should be sufficient proof for the quality of our stock.

Our **CLYDESDALES** combine draftiness and quality in the highest degree. Horses are cheap now and this is the time to buy.

In **SHORTHORNS** we have both beef and dual purpose animals. No better investment than a few good young cows and heifers.

We are booking orders now for **RAM LAMBS** for Fall delivery.

Our Stock is all acclimatized and not pampered.

Visitors welcome whether buying or not. Correspondence solicited. Farm five miles south-west of Calgary.

**P. M. BREDT, Box 2089, Calgary, Alta.**

Local Phone: M. 1003

**DUNROBIN STOCK FARMS**

**CLYDESDALES**—Stock all ages for sale. Every mare a prize-winner and many of them champions. **SHORTHORNS**—I will sell a number of young cows with calves at foot and several heifers bred. All of A1 breeding. **SHROPSHIRE**—Have sold my ewe lambs to the University of Saskatchewan, but have 40 large, growthy ram lambs for sale. The best lot I have ever raised. **YORKSHIRE**—Have 75 spring and summer pigs, brothers and sisters to my winners at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. Prices reasonable. **W. C. SUTHERLAND, SASKATOON, SASK.**

**LARGE IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

We are now offering choice young April and May pigs at reasonable prices. Also a few good grade Holstein cows. Write now for prices and particulars.

**SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND CO. LTD., SUFFIELD, ALTA.****W. A. McGregor, Sup't of Farms****TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRES**

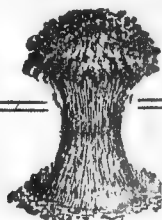
BACON

EGGS

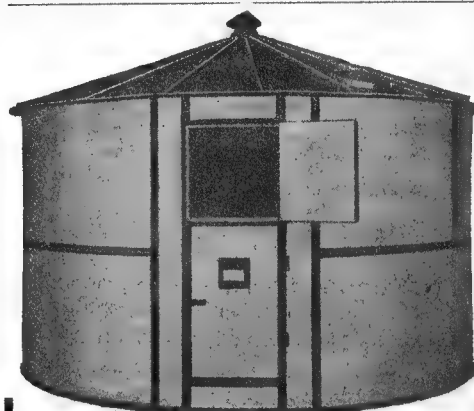
CREAM

"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from **HIGH HOW STOCK FARM**. I can please you. **THOS. NOBLE :: DAYSLAND, ALTA.**

**BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE** should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced. **W. A. CLEMONS, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.**

**Prince Albert Flour Mills**

**MANUFACTURERS of HIGH-GRADE FLOUR.** Ask for our "New Era" Brand, every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction. Special Prices in carload lots to the Grain Growers' Associations. Write for prices on Flour and Feed.

**Prince Albert Flour Mills, Prince Albert, Sask.****Hold Your Grain for War Prices in a Perfection Granary!**

We guarantee it to give absolute protection. Fire and water proof. Nothing short of a cyclone can blow it down.

**ANGLE IRON FRAMEWORK**

Every galvanized iron sheet is heavily braced with angle iron on each side. In erecting, the different parts are bolted together with bolts through the Angle Iron, they cannot tear out or work loose. There is not a bolt in the sheet metal because the sheet metal is electric welded to the angle iron framework. Never depreciates in value. Never needs repair. Ask us about other sheet metal buildings.

**SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED FOLDER****Winnipeg Steel Granary and Culvert Co., Limited**  
P. O. Box 3054 G  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**ADVERTISING** is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.



This range has a *burnished* top, a smooth polished surface easily kept bright.

# McClary's Sask-alta Range

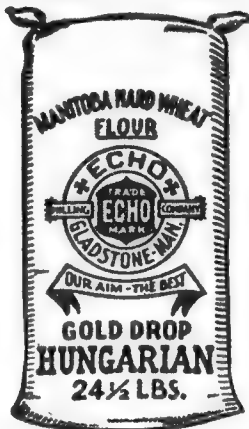
will retain its handsome appearance with very little care—no blacking required. See the McClary dealer.

## Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily  
Capacity  
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY  
GLADSTONE, MAN.



Rotunda of Larocque Hotel, Valleyfield, lined with Linabestos

For Walls and Ceilings of Public Buildings, Theatres, Hotels, Town Halls, Schools and Churches, leading Architects are specifying —

## LINABESTOS

"The only Wallboard that is Fireproof"

Linabestos is made of Portland Cement and Asbestos, in sheets 3-16 inches thick, 42 inches wide, and 4 or 8 feet long. It is nailed direct to studding or ceiling joists, and the joints are either paneled or filled with cement. It can be left in its attractive natural tone of pinkish grey, or tinted or painted any color.

Walls and Ceilings of Linabestos are sanitary, fireproof and will never crack or fall. They are just as satisfactory in private houses, offices and first class garages or coach houses as in public buildings. Write for a sample of Linabestos and descriptive folder 36 to:

### ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

Address: E. T. Bank Building, 263 St. James St., Montreal  
WINNIPEG: P. G. EICHELZER, 619 SOMERSET BLOCK  
CALGARY: W. C. DODGE, Jr., 216 NINTH AVE. EAST  
Factory at LACHINE, P.Q. (near Montreal)

## Farm Women's Clubs

### A KITCHEN DAY

I have been wondering if an "Ideal Kitchen" day would not prove helpful to the Grain Grower Women. For this meeting each member might be asked to make a sketch in writing, with illustrations, if possible, of her ideal kitchen. The woman who has no skill as an artist can easily, with the help of one of the children's rulers, make drawings of each of the four sides of the room, showing where the cupboards and doors and windows should be placed. Cleanliness and economy of labor should be the two objectives of the housewife.

Such an undertaking might bring out the faults, often easily remedied, of the various neighborhood kitchens and make for a great saving of labor. Moreover, these being purely imaginary kitchens, the designers will not be hampered by the cost of bricks and mortar, but will be free to allow the fancy to build up the most perfect kitchen arrangements conceivable.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

### BOUGHT FRUIT FROM B.C.

Dear Miss Stocking:—A special meeting of the W. G. G. A. was held on Tuesday, August 18, at the home of Mrs. Tyler, with a large gathering of members present. After some discussion it was resolved that a Rest Room for the use of members and friends be opened at Netherhill. It was felt by all that this new departure would serve a useful purpose and be a great boon, especially for farmers and their families when visiting Netherhill. It may also be of interest to know that our branch has been active in securing supplies of fruit direct from B. C., showing a very material saving in prices.

A full program has been arranged for the next six months, as the accompanying list will show. Good times are expected and we trust will go some way, at least, towards making the life of the community better and brighter.

September 1: Discussion—Making Pickles, led by Mrs. Thompson; Paper on Canning Fruit, Mrs. W. Surline. October 6: Talk on Making Butter, Mrs. Surline; Preparing Thanksgiving Dinner, Miss Nelson. November 8: Paper on Sociability, Mrs. Chambers; Training of Children, Mrs. A. Thompson, Mrs. F. Surline. December 1: Paper—Christmas Giving, Mrs. Stirling; Christmas Story Reading, Mrs. Pewtress. January 5: Short Sketch of Early History of Saskatchewan, Mrs. Crapser. February 2: Paper on Dickens, Mrs. Tyler; Reading from Dickens, Mrs. Matthew.

Yours sincerely,  
MRS. R. G. MATTHEW, Sec.

### PATRIOTISM

Dear Miss Stocking:—The fourth meeting of the Idaleen W. G. G. A. was held at the home of Mrs. Hendershot, and was a very interesting and successful one. There was, as usual, an almost full attendance of members and several visitors were also present.

Mrs. Hendershot read a thoughtful and most interesting paper on "Patriotism," using the word in its broadest sense and dwelling upon the importance of training children in the principles of good citizenship. Several points in the paper were afterwards discussed and a pleasant afternoon was brought to a close by an appetizing lunch and a hearty vote of thanks to our hostess.

On the following day our president and secretary spent a very enjoyable and instructive afternoon visiting the neighboring branch of the W. G. G. A. at Hillside.

T. M. HUTCHINSON, Sec.-Treas.

### PRESIDENT VISITS CLUB

Mrs. G. Patterson, of the Star of the West Association, Biggar, reports that they had the good fortune to have Mrs. McNaughtan with them at their last meeting. She addressed them on all lines of their club work and they felt that she had greatly benefited them. Three new names were added to the membership roll and visitors were present at the meeting.

E. A. S.

### A NEW ASSOCIATION

Dear Miss Stocking:—Enclosed please find twenty-five cents in payment for five constitutions of the W. G. G. A.

We had a very nice meeting on Friday last, at the home of Mrs. Patsack. We hope to have more attend at the next

meeting on September 11, at the home of Mrs. Clark. There were several suggestions made to make meetings attractive and interesting. The next meeting will be given to recipes for fruit canning. Mrs. Patsack kindly provided tea.

NELLIE DEALEY.

Buttress, Sask.

### DISTRICT NURSES

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am sending you a report of our last meeting, which was held on August 5th, at Mrs. G. Powell's, as it was so instructive as well as interesting.

We had the pleasure of having Mrs. J. McNaughtan with us and we spent a pleasant half-hour listening to her describing the difference between the Women's Auxiliary of the Grain Growers and the Homemakers.

Mrs. Powell had prepared an excellent paper on the subject of the "District Nurse" and also read literature received from Miss McKenzie, which was very interesting. We hope to have Miss McKenzie with us some time this fall or winter while on her forthcoming tour thru the Western Provinces.

Our auxiliary held a very successful picnic in June last, all kinds of sports and games were indulged in and a dance followed on in the evening. Wishing the society every success.

MRS. A. ANDERSON.

Sec.-Treas. of Lawndale Aux.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



8298—Ladies' Surplice Blouse. Cuts in sizes 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 17-8 yards of 36 or 44 inch plain material.

8358—Basque with Sash Extensions. Cuts in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure. Size 40 requires 8 3-8 yards of 36 inch material, with 3-8 yard 27 inch for collar and cuffs.

8145—Semi-Princesse Gown. Cuts in sizes 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1-2 yards of 27 or 36 inch material.

8363—Two-Piece Skirt with Tunic for Misses and Small Women. Cuts in sizes 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 2 1-4 yards of 27, 36 or 44 inch material for skirt, with 2 1-4 yards 36 inch for tunic.

7877—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. Cuts in sizes 22 to 32 waist measure. Size 26 requires 2 5-8 yards of 36 inch material.

Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

### FRAGILE FATHER

A man travelling in Maine met a middle-aged farmer, who told him his father, aged 90, was still on the farm where he was born.

"Ninety years old, eh?"

"Yep; pop's close to ninety."

"Is his health good?"

"Tain't much now. He's been complainin' for a few months back."

"What's the matt. with him?"

"I dunno; sometimes I think farm-in' don't agree with him; mebbe he'd be better if he was to take a job in town."



## THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—

F. O. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.  
357 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

## Free GUARANTEED AMERICAN SILK HOSIERY

We Want You to Know These Hose

They stood the test when all others failed. They give real foot comfort. They have no seams to rip. They never become loose and baggy as the shape is knit in, not pressed in. They are GUARANTEED for fineness, for style, for superiority of material and workmanship, absolutely stainless, and to wear six months without holes or replaced by new pairs free.

### OUR FREE OFFER

To every one sending us 50c. to cover shipping charges, we will send, subject to duty, absolutely free;

Three pairs of our famous men's AMERICAN SILK HOSE with written guarantee, any color, or

Three pairs of our Ladies' Hose in Black, Tan or White colors, with written guarantee.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when dealer in your locality is selected. Give color and size desired.

The International Hosiery Co.  
21 BITTNER STREET  
DAYTON, OHIO

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## THE STORY CONTEST

Have you located that family tradition yet—the one about which you are to write for the new story contest? Family traditions are not numerous, but most families have at least one and I want you to look yours up and write the story of it for the Young Canada Club.

A family tradition is any tale that is told concerning the family or any member of it, a tale that is handed down from father to son or mother to daughter.

Ask your parents if you have not a family tradition of some sort and if you have, write about it as entertainingly as possible for our story contest—and write today.

There are only a few conditions to remember. You must, of course, write with pen and ink and on only one side of the paper.

You are only eligible to compete in this contest if you are under seventeen years of age.

You must have one of your parents or your teacher certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

All stories should be mailed in time to reach The Guide office not later than October 15.

There is the certain reward of one of our pretty little Maple Leaf pins for every boy or girl who does not already belong to our club and there are to be three prizes of story books for the three best stories submitted.

Every boy and girl in the West is invited to compete for a prize and we recommend that you take The Guide to your school and show this offer to your teacher and the other pupils.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.  
DIXIE PATTON.

## MOSQUITOES

There was once a lot of very wicked people. One day a fairy, named Love, came and told them that if they would not be better she would turn them into some nasty animals that no one would like. So the people got a little better and then they got worse, so the fairy turned them all into mosquitoes and they were so enraged at this that they went round and bit every one they met.

VIALOUX SULMAN.

Blackfoot, Alta., age 10.

## THREE KITTENS

We have three little kittens. Their names are Snowflake, Beauty and Muff. There are two white kittens and one grey. Muff was sick three or four days ago. We thought she had eaten some gopher poison. We gave her sweet castor oil and sweet milk, then we rolled her up in a blanket and kept it out doors all the time. In two or three days she was perfectly well.

I have two sisters. Their names are Nellie and Lola. Snowflake is Nellie's, Beauty is Lola's, and Muff is mine.

OLIVE MALONEY.

Lloydminster, Sask., age 10.

## A STRANGE DEATH

I will tell you of a mouse that came to our house about five years ago. He had one side of his face very much swollen. He came up to mother and put his paws on a letter she was reading over the table. When mother moved he ran away. We saw him several times during the next two days, then we found him one morning dead in a fold of the curtain. Father looked to see what had made his face swell and found three peas tucked in his cheek. He had taken them from a box and they had swelled so much he could not close his mouth. He had starved to death with a mouth full of food. We were so sorry for him.

We found one of our young turkeys going about last week with a piece of wood, eight inches long, sticking thru his crop. Mother caught him and father held him. Then mother cut the wood close to his neck and drew the stick out the other side. He is as well as ever.

FRANCIS J. METHERELL.

Lashburn, Sask., age 10 years.

## BUSTER

We have a little fox-terrier we call Buster. He has a black and white back and a brown head, with comical brown eyes. He is as fond of fun and play as

we children. My brother owns him, and whenever evening comes he is waiting for us to play with him. My brother gets a stick and hoop and rolls it along, while Buster will bark himself hoarse. He is afraid of the hoop and enjoys a stick much better. He will run after it and run away with it. When I get out a rope to skip with, he will catch it and shake it like a gopher. We often have a tug of war.

In the morning he is very sincere in his greetings. He will jump into my lap and lick my face, if I would allow him, all the while his tail going like mad.

He has been running after rigs lately, so daddy had to chain him up.

HELEN AULD.

Rosetown, Sask.

## A WEE BUNNY

I am going to tell you about a little rabbit we had.

One day my brother was out in the field and he saw it. The next day it was still there, so he caught it at noon.

We made a little house for it and the first day it did not like it very well, but afterwards it seemed to get used to it.

We fed it on grass, weeds, and cabbage leaves. We gave it milk to drink, but it didn't know how to drink, so we made a little bag and put some bread in one end and tied a string, then we dipped it in milk and it would suck it dry. But it soon learned to drink out of a saucer, and when it was done it would lick it's whiskers.

It lived for about one week and then it was sick and would not eat, and the poor thing died. We made a little grave for it.

FLORENCE RICHES,  
Gladstone, Man. Age 12.

## A GREAT NEST BUILDER

The oriole builds a beautiful and a safe nest. It is a hard working little bird. No man can make as nice a job of it as the owner of it can.

One morning, fairly early, I noticed an oriole tugging and pulling at the bark of an old weed. Next morning it was on the clothes line, pulling a little string of cotton to bind its nest to the twig.

Last year just after the young birds were able to fly, I took the nest and examined it. It was beautiful work. One day I cut my finger and it bled badly. I put a rag on my finger, but after a while it came off. It was in this nest. There was binding cord tied among the branches, and horsehair also. I have got the nest yet.

There is an oriole building at our schoolhouse. The male bird has the brightest colors. It is all red, except a little black knob on the top of its head. When it sings it sounds as if it says, "Twitter, twitter, twee, twee, twee." It builds in the topmost branch of a high tree. It lays from five to six white, purple-spotted eggs.

WM. T. BALLANCE.

Age 12 years.

## "BILLY"

We have an old school pony called "Billy," who has an old trick of lying down in the water on a very warm day or when we have been riding him a long time and get him tired.

The other day my little brother Don was riding him after the cows and took "Billy" into a slough for a drink, and he lay down and got Don all wet.

As soon as we take "Billy" out of the stable and start to get on his back, no matter if we are on or off, he is off on the run.

If we go to the post office, which is the same direction as the school, so we have to go past the school road "Billy" is sure to want to go on the school road. "Billy" has been taking some of us to school for six years. I think he should be able to pass his examinations for leaving the public school, don't you?

GLADYS CLARK,

Riga, Sask.

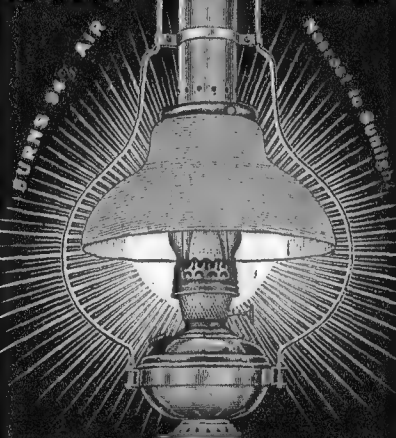
Age 12.

TRY IT  
10 DAYS  
FREE

Send  
No Money

Burns  
Coal Oil

Beats  
Electric or  
Gasoline



## Costs You Nothing

to try this wonderful new Aladdin coal oil mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send us a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

## Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

## Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Makes my light look like a tallow dip"; etc., etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

## We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

## Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY  
481 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada  
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Coal Oil Mantle Lamps in the World.

## Men With Rigs Make Big Money

delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life made over \$500.00 in six weeks. Another says: "I disposed of 84 lamps out of 81 calls."

No Money Required We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's Easy-System-of-Delivery plan quick, before territory is taken.

## WAR

"The European War at a Glance" tells complete history of each power, cause of conflict, fighting strength and full statistics. Everybody should know these facts about the greatest War of the World. BOOK WITH WAR MAP, by registered mail, 60c. Descriptive Circular Free. ATLAS SUPPLY HOUSE, BOX 811, WINNIPEG, CAN.

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## NURSE'S EEZY FOOT SHOES

guarantee relief from tired aching feet, and misfit shoes. Soft, best wearing Vici Kid, flexible hand turned soles, broad rubber heels perfect support, cushion inner soles. Sizes 3 to 11, widths, medium wide and extra wide.

FIT AND COMFORT GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

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**480 ACRES FOR SALE—IN FIRST CLASS DISTRICT; about 350 acres under cultivation. Will sell cheap for quick sale, easy terms. Apply O. H. Carveth, Chamberlain, Sask.** 38-2

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**SHEEP FOR SALE BY SIMON DOWNIE & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 700 grade Shrop. ewes and lambs, 200 range ewes and lambs, 50 registered Shrop ewes and 100 registered Shrop. rams.** 25tf

**LEICESTER SHEEP FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNERS, reasonable prices. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man.** 38-3

**REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN RAMS—I have a choice lot of rams from 1 to 3 years old (\$25 to \$35), all prize winners at Winnipeg or Brandon; also 100 grade ewes for sale; also 2 natural born sheep dog pups, \$5 each. Frank Brown, Ninette, Man.** 38-4

**FOR SALE—20 OXFORD RAM LAMBS, NOT pedigreed, but big strong fellows, weighing 100 to 120 lbs., \$10 each, well marked; also 3 pure bred Oxford ram lambs, \$20 each. George Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.** 38-2

## MISCELLANEOUS

**APPLES, FALL AND WINTER—FOR SALE. Write or wire for quotations. Our fruit is all taken from well cultivated orchards. Only sell sprayed fruit. Address: McDougall and Evans, Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.** 38-4

**APPLES, SUGAR, SALT, LUMBER, FENCE Posts—Car lots direct from producers. Get our prices on apples before ordering elsewhere. Years of experience in distributing these commodities. McCollom Lumber and Supply Co., 707 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg.** 34-6

**POTATOES, FEED AND SEED OATS.—Quotations wanted on above to be delivered Netherhill Station. For particulars write Robt. Pewtress, secretary, Co-operative Association, Netherhill, Sask.** 36-3

**WANTED—BY MEMBERS OF MORTLACH Co-operative Association Ltd., several carloads of oats for seed and feed; also carload of potatoes. Send sample of oats and name of variety of potatoes, and prices delivered to Mortlach, Sask., to Harry Giles, Mortlach, Sask.** 38-4

**WANT STOCK TO WINTER FOR CASH OR shares. C. Hanson, Oids, Alta., Box 167.**

**PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS' Lists, Prize Lists, Sale Catalogs, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports, Everything in Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg.**

**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00) f.o.b. Balfour. J. F. Bulmer, Tylerton, Sask.** 34tf

**CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CALGARY.—Specialties "Sarcee" Brand Cowhide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers. Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed.**

**MANITOBA SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY and Railroading—Teach and train young men and women, and assist graduates to positions as station agents and telegraph operators. Write for Circular A. B. O. O'Rourke, former Chief Dispatcher, G.T.P. Ry., Instructor, McLean Block, Main St., Winnipeg.** 34tf

**LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—NO canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., V-1604 Marden Building, Washington, D.C.** 38-5

## SITUATION WANTED

**MARRIED MAN—FARMER BY TRADE, WORK farm for half crop, everything furnished; reference if wanted; desires possession at once; family of three. Martin Sego, Kenaston, Sask.**

## RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

### 4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## SWINE

**WA-WA-DELL FARM BERKSHIRES—Large, improved, prolific, bacon-type. Champions over all breeds, Regina Winter Fair, on foot and carcasses. Now offering 15 August and October boars, 17 July and August bred sows. Booking orders for March, April and May Pigs from 20 of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios not skinned. Everything priced to sell. Money-back-return-paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship C.P.R., O.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 15tf**

**NO FEED—MUST SELL MY ENTIRE HERD of Berkshires and Yorkshires. Write your wants without delay for bargain prices. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask. Maple Creek Station.** 38-10

**20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR; a few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.** 17tf

**BERKSHIRE WEANERS—FROM PRIZE WINNING stock, \$10 each. Isaac Bros., Aberdeen, Sask.** 38tf

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, PRIZE-winners, unrelated pairs. Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask.** 34-5

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—STRICTLY Improved Bacon Type—for length, smoothness and quality unsurpassed. Young boars and sows for sale. S. V. Tomecko, Lip-ton, Sask.** 31tf

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED DUROC JERSEYS. Several choice boar pigs for sale from spring litters. Booking orders for fall pigs. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta.**

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE AND Oxford Rams.—Smooth, prolific stock. Geo. R. Ball, West Salisbury, Alta. 37-3**

**REGISTERED CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE—Five boars, four months old, \$15.00 each, also young ones, both sexes, from one month to three months old, price \$10.00. Leslie Rinn, Snowflake, Man.** 38-3

**O. I. CHESTER WHITE—REGISTERED AT two months—boars \$10, sows \$9. Safe delivery guaranteed. B. Farmer, Waterfield P.O., Sask.**

## HORSES

**BELGIAN STALLIONS—WE HAVE GRAND-sons of "Indigene du Fosteau," champion of Belgium for five consecutive years, for sale. All good, sound, fine quality horses, bred in the country. For particulars: Belgian Horse Ranch, Pirmez Creek, Alta. 37f**

**LARGE, QUALITY, TWO-YEAR-OLD REGISTERED Clydesdale Stallion to exchange for sheep or cattle. John Haines, Alameda, Sask.** 35-4

**U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, Man.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdales. Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale.** 36tf

## CATTLE

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.** 31tf

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.**

**HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES AND MILK cows for sale. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask.** 36-6

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE, YOUNG BULLS from good milkers. Prices reasonable. F. H. O. Harrison, Pense, Sask.** 37-10

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**LAYZELL AND DURNO—LIVE STOCK Auctioneers, 520 Centre Street, Calgary. Have always on hand carload lots of Horses and Cattle. Ship your Horses and Cattle to us. We guarantee satisfaction. Reference: Union Bank of Canada, Calgary. 17tf**

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**SHIP YOUR CREAM TO SIMPSON CREAM-ery Co. We pay the highest prices, remit with each shipment, guarantee honest test, prompt return of cans, and courteous treatment. Ship today, it will pay you. Simpson Creamery Co., Winnipeg, Man.**

## POULTRY

**LULU POULTRY FARMS SUMMER SALE of Rocks, Reds, and Leghorns. Cocks, Cockerels, Hens and Pullets that will start you right, at reasonable prices. Can make up trios or pens for best results and guarantee satisfaction. Robt. Wilson, Prop., Eburne Station, B.C.** 38tf

**WHITE WYANDOTTE AND WHITE LEG-horn Cockerels, \$1.50; next spring, \$2.50. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask.** 35-4

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## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

mine, works it for a year or two, then shuts it down as unprofitable, but still holds on to the coal rights, neither developing the mine nor letting anyone else, and some companies grasp a great area of coal rights, just to prevent someone else from taking them, whereas if a fairly strong surtax were placed on the undeveloped rights, the coal seams that at present are held in the locked grip of speculators would undoubtedly be released, and become revenue bearing propositions, for I am intimately acquainted with a few persons who are ready to put their money in the coal mining industry if they could only get the coal rights for the mineral under their farms.

I was somewhat pained when I read of the fate of Hosmer, Alberta where the company shut down the mine, regardless of the distress they brought on the people in the village, and I wonder if such a thing would have come to pass if a surtax had been placed on undeveloped rights.

Hoping the farmers will interest

themselves in the above and express their opinions in The Guide.

I will sign myself,  
SURTAX.

## CIVILIZATION AND BARBARISM

Editor, Guide:—There will surely come a day when civilization will look upon what we are now pleased to call our civilization as we now look upon what we are now pleased to call barbarism.

But that day can never come until there is first a recognition of equality of opportunity for all men in relation to those elements which are provided directly by nature, and are the source of all things economic. Anyone who cannot see in what is known as the Single Tax a feasible way of recognizing that equality ought to get busy, for in the name of common sense what is that man's conception of justice, who can acquiesce in the present inequality of opportunity to procure a living from its only available source—God's free gift, the land? Given that equality, would that not in time, so to speak, turn this thing we are pleased to call our civilization right side up? When we think of what there is in this thing we are pleased to call civilization, that is dominated by, or directly attributable to, the greed of gain and this never ending, insane ostentation which is so pronounced in everyday life, on the one hand, and the fear of want on the other, which are all the direct product of this inequality of opportunity to procure from God-given elements the material necessities of humanity, we wonder how the world civilization ever got its meaning. And what makes me wonder still, and keeps my wonder growing, is why the learned men and women of all philanthropic institutions and organizations, and learned men of the church of all denominations should band themselves together and call themselves some such name as the social service council to fight vice and crime in all its forms and never even mention what, at least seems to me to be the primary cause of almost all the wrong they are trying to right—that same inequality of opportunity.

PHILIP McLEISH.

Oak Lake, Man.

## Heating Systems

For the Farm

Continued from Page 7

contact with hot surfaces. In locating the furnace the proper place is as near as possible to the coldest part of the house. This position will require the greatest heat and this can be provided most economically directly from the furnace. It is scarcely practical to give any dimensions in regard to the register area required to heat a certain amount of space since conditions vary almost with every different house, and it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules in this regard. Of the three systems the high pressure hot water heating system is considered on the whole the best. It is more expensive to instal, however, and in this country it cannot be left unattended during the winter time on account of the pipes freezing, but it is undoubtedly very easy of operation and quite economical in regard to fuel consumption. The steam heating plant is not least suitable, it not being so economical and quite objectionable from the standpoint of noise and the possibility of leaks. The hot air system is one which is most generally used. It is easy to instal and rapid in its heating function. It is much more dirty than the other systems and is not so good from a health standpoint since the tendency is with such a system to keep the house closed up tight, because unless properly installed there is usually some trouble with the drafts. If installation is a question of expense the hot air furnace will be the most suitable, but if convenience, economy and efficient service are considered prior to expense, the high pressure hot water system will be found to be the most satisfactory.

—E.J.T.



Hon. Pres.—James Bower - Red Deer  
 President—W. J. Tregillus - Calgary  
 Vice-Presidents—First, D. W. Warner,  
 Edmonton; Second, James Speakman,  
 Penhold; Third, E. Carswell, Red Deer;  
 Fourth, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona.  
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream - Calgary  
 Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge - Calgary

#### SUPPLEMENT TO CIRCULAR NO. 7 Re Feed and Livestock Situation

We regret that we are not in a position to deal with any further applications from parties having hay to sell, or desiring stock for wintering purposes. The response to our last circular has been overwhelming, and in two or three weeks we have received offers of nearly 20,000 tons of hay and requests for something like 15,000 head of cattle. On account of the heavy rains, conditions have improved considerably thruout the South and it is not likely that we will be able to handle the number of applications already on hand without the addition of any further offers. We would, however, be very glad to hear from parties wishing to purchase hay, or from anyone having cattle to sell or place out on shares for the winter.

#### Women's Auxiliaries

We have received a supply of the "History, Constitution and Platform of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers' Association," together with a few general suggestions in regard to the women's end of the work. We would be glad to distribute these pamphlets in quarters where they will be most appreciated and made good use of. The pamphlet is a very useful little booklet and we hope that ladies interested in the formation of a women's provincial organization in Alberta will avail themselves of this opportunity and send for this pamphlet, study it and thus be in a position to discuss intelligently the formation of a constitution, etc., for a similar organization in Alberta which we hope will be organized at the annual convention of the U. F. A. next January. The supply of these pamphlets is limited and only one copy can be supplied to each applicant.

#### Co-operative Purchasing by Unions

We have been approached recently by a number of firms anxious to do business with the U. F. A., who have submitted to us what we believe to be very favorable quotations on lumber, coal oil, axle greases and paints, etc., also fence posts and corral poles of all kinds. The prices of these articles can be secured on application to this office by any union in good standing thru the recognized secretary of such union.

In the matter of supplying poles to our unions, we have in mind a cheap and effective form of shelter for stock of all kinds, which can be made very cheaply and effectively with the help of a little straw. A shed 18 ft. by 30 ft., with 10 ft. walls, enclosed on one side and two ends and the poles about 20 inches apart, which should be sufficient to catch the straw, can be built at a cost of around \$15 or less at the price we have been able to secure for the material. Such a shed would require from 50 to 60 poles, 20 ft. long, and at a rough estimate I would say that a carload of such posts would contain from 500 to 600 poles, so that a union desiring to avail themselves of this cheap form of shelter would need to get together orders for the construction of at least ten of these shelters. Many of our members will, of course, have their own ideas as to the shelter which they desire to build, but the above rough outline is given simply as a basis on which to work out your calculations. A shelter for stock is only too often conspicuous by its total absence, which is not only a hardship on the animals themselves, but in the end inflicts considerable extra cost of feed on the owner of such stock. We hope that with the means of building a cheap and effective shelter as outlined above, our unions will take advantage of same.

#### A UNION GONE WRONG

We are in receipt of the following inquiry from a farmer in the Southern portion of the province: "How is it that Avalon Local, of which I am a member, does not have any monthly, annual or any other kind of meeting; in fact it has had no meeting but the first or organization meeting?"

Here is another union gone wrong. The union was organized in the early spring of 1913. Apparently from the

return sent in to us, not less than nineteen farmers paid one dollar to the secretary of the union, went home and from that day to this have bothered themselves no further about the matter. This has happened in a district where it is said that a number of the settlers have had to pull out of the country thru crop failure, and a proportion of those who remained are dependent on the Dominion Government for their food supply this winter. Unfortunately the above instance is only too common. The question which naturally arises in one's mind is how can the farmer expect to improve his position while he continues to be so careless and indifferent in matters of this kind. How long will it take our farmer to realize that he has just as much need of being businesslike in his methods as the dry goods or some other merchant? How long will it take him to realize that when he pays the sum of \$1.00 to the person appointed to fill the position of secretary at an organization meeting, that he is purchasing one dollar's worth of interest in the organization known as the U. F. A., that 50 cents of that dollar is supposed to come to the Central Office for which the Central Office is required to give value, and that the balance of the dollar remains in the hands of the local secretary, who also should be required to give value or at least a correct accounting for that money? The effect which such carelessness or indifference has on the organization itself is bad enough, but there is an even more serious side of the question, as to what becomes of the funds in the treasury of the local unions whose period of existence is limited in duration.

It is small wonder when so many of our unions and members show such an absolute indifference to ordinary business rules that the banks and other financial institutions are so slow to provide easier means for the borrowing of money, and are also often harsh in their methods of collecting. Our members in joining the U. F. A. should bear in mind that they have elected officers to do certain work for them, and that the officers are responsible to the members for their conduct in all matters affecting the union. If the officers who should call the meeting refuse to do so, then the members have full power under the constitution to call the meeting themselves and having got the meeting together they can very quickly make short work of the old officers and elect a new set who have the interests of their fellow farmers more closely at heart.

#### PONOKA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

I recently received information from F. J. Bullock in regard to the Ponoka District Association. In view of the large territory this district association covers and the extent of its work, the details will prove very interesting. The district was organized in April of this year. There were present twenty-four delegates from nine different unions. F. S. James was elected President of the organization, L. Fleming, Vice-President, and F. J. Bullock, Secretary-Treasurer. The board of the district Association consists of the secretary of each local, with the above three officers. Each local in the district Association is required to hold its regular meeting on the first week of each month, and the board of the district Association is called together whenever it is considered necessary by the president. The secretary is required to furnish bonds for \$1000 in a reliable bonding company. The association sells hogs and charges a fixed price per load on all shipments. In purchasing carload lots a commission of 2 per cent. is added to the cost of the article. This commission is collected by the secretary as the goods are taken from the car. Since organized in April, up to and including August 31, the district Association has shipped over 3000 head of hogs alone at prices ranging from 15 cents to 50 cents per hundred above local prices. They have purchased one carload of wire fencing, one car of flour, two cars of binder twine, four cars of lumber, and orders have been secured and placed for still another car. The officers, largely thru the instrumentality of Mr. Bullock, have

organized no less than ten new unions in the Ponoka district since the first of the year, and districts thirty miles from Ponoka have recently sent in applications for information as to how to organize so that they may associate themselves with the work of this organization.

This is the district Association referred to a week or two back from which we had not received any regular report as to its activities. While we knew that considerable work was being done in the district, we did not appreciate the extent of the organization. Now that we have received a report of the work in that district, we hope that they will continue to come in from month to month. The Central Office feels no less proud of the Ponoka district Association than do the members of that organization themselves. The district can claim full credit for all the work that has been done to date, but we hope nevertheless that they will remain in touch with the Central Office so that if the time should arise when we can be of assistance, we will be in touch with their work and will know how to act.

Now that the Ponoka district has sent in a report and set the example, perhaps some of our other district organizations who have been so active this summer will follow suit. We shall be glad to hear from them, for we look upon the district organizations as being just as much a part of the U. F. A. as the local union, and we want to hear from the district secretaries just as frequently, or even more often, than we do from the locals.

#### CLAYSMORE UNION

A report to hand from the secretary of the Claysmore Union, No. 660, states that at their last meeting, August 28, 22 members were present. President Steele was in the chair. Sundry business was put thru, after which the president announced that the Mannville District Association had a large quantity of twine on hand, owing to one of the unions, after having placed their order with the district Association, obtaining their twine from another source. Those members requiring twine were asked to send in their orders at once to the district secretary, in order to absorb the amount on hand if possible. The secretary was given an order to purchase certain supplies from the Central Office and was also instructed to open an account in the bank in the name of the union, all cheques to be signed by the President and Secretary. Any members desiring to order apples were instructed to place their orders with the secretary as soon as possible.

#### WHO WON?

Gretna Union, No. 599, organized in February of this year, sixteen out of twenty-one farmers present voting for the organization. A second meeting was held on March 2, when additional members joined, 19 having paid in their dollar. At this meeting it was decided to start a membership campaign by dividing the union into two sides, the side securing the smaller number of new members to entertain the remainder of the union with their families. Ben Rombough was elected captain of the one side, while Mr. O'Reilly headed the other. We have not heard anything from the union in regard to the result of this competition, but when last heard from the union was proposing to purchase a carload of wire. We trust that their membership competition was successful and that we may soon hear that the union largely increased its membership thereby.

#### BISMARCK ALIVE

In February also a meeting was called at the Bismark schoolhouse for the purpose of organizing a branch of the U. F. A., a number of farmers joining and some seventeen paying in their dues. Since then dues for four others have been sent in. Correspondence with this union has been carried on regularly.

#### LET'S HEAR FROM YOU

The Drumrow Union, No. 597, was organized in the Consort district, with paid up membership of eighteen farmers,

#### District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—F. C. Clare, North Edmonton; Strathcona—W. G. Vicary, Strone; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—H. W. Wood, Strathmore; Macleod—J. Quinsey, Noble; Medicine Hat—W. D. Trego, Gleichen.

early in February. W. Mather is secretary of this union. We have not heard from them since March last and would appreciate a line if this paragraph should happen to be read by any member of the union.

#### WHAT'S HAPPENED?

On February 23 a meeting of the farmers was held at the Springburn schoolhouse, resulting in the organization of a local of that name with the number 596. The union started out in a very energetic and businesslike manner with W. H. McGaffan as secretary. Since March, when dues for thirteen members were remitted, nothing has been heard, and when recently in the district, altho the union had been advised, to the best of my memory, no members of this union were in attendance at any of the meetings held.

#### A REPORT WANTED

Leith Union, No. 591, was organized on February 17 last with thirteen fully paid up members. The secretary reported a number of others intending to join at an early date. We have had practically no correspondence with this union and there has been no increase in the membership reported to this office up to the time of writing. H. W. Wood, director for the Calgary constituency, was in the district this summer and reported having attended one of the most successful picnics he has ever been to which was held under the auspices of this union, so that we may assume that things are in good shape and that we shall be hearing from the union again before long.

#### MORE NEW UNIONS

Arbor Park Union, one of the Ponoka District Association unions, was organized in February with twenty members.

La Coates Union, No. 589, was also organized early in February with eleven members enrolled at the time. The union is greatly interested in purchasing in carload quantities. The total membership paid up on our books at the close of the first half year is thirty-three.

Jas. G. McKay, of Provost, organized Strand Union, No. 588, in the Cadogan district in October, 1913; the union starting with 18 fully paid up members. The union was, however, not reported until February of this year and since the report of the organization nothing further has been heard from the district. Murray Colton is secretary.

A meeting at Cabin Lake under the auspices of L. P. Snyder, of Delano, resulted in the organization of a union there on February 7 of this year. The union is credited with thirteen members on our books. We have not, however, heard from the secretary for some time past.

Away back on March 18, Messrs. Petty and Livingstone journeyed up to the Dowling Lake district and organized Chain Lakes Union No. 629. We have not had a great deal of correspondence with the secretary, L. A. Winans, but the union seems to be going along nicely, and dues for four new members were remitted as lately as the month of July.

The secretary of the Mannville District Association, Percy Fielding, journeyed to Turkey Hill on March 25 and organized a union there. A meeting was held at B. Powell's house. A. J. McGillivray was appointed president and C. B. Hawley, secretary. The union is credited with thirty-four paid up members on our books at the present time. A considerable amount of bulk purchasing has been done since organization.

Horseshoe Lake Union No. 631 was organized on April 7, with E. F. Medley, of Innisfail, president, and Harold Jacobs, of Mayton, secretary. Fifteen paid up members is the total for this year.

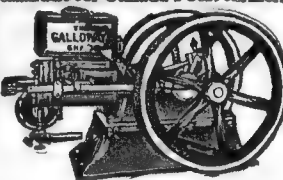


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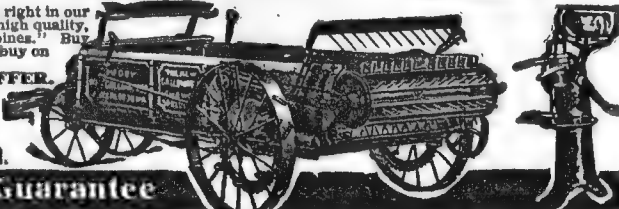
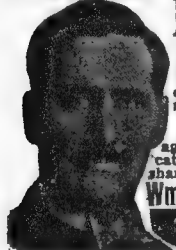
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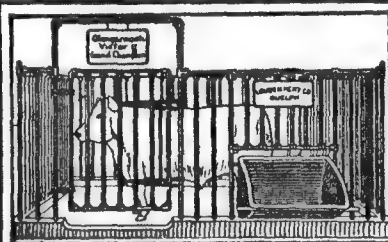
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## FIRE PREVENTION ON FARMS

As the farmers of the West are continually giving to the world evidences of a progressive spirit in matters relating to their best interests, it may not be amiss to make an appeal for greater interest on the subject of fire prevention. An analysis of reported fires shows that in rural districts sufficient thought has not been given to safety from possible fire and, consequently, adequate precautions are not generally taken in this regard. The peculiar circumstances in which the country finds itself in the fall of 1914 give an added emphasis to the necessity of the conservation of resources. Farmers should sit up and take notice of the fact that fires increase the cost of living, inasmuch as each and every fire means a capital loss, where insurance is carried, which can only be replaced at the cost of the community in general. When insurance is not carried the loss, in the case of the individual owner is direct and absolute and the community suffers indirectly by the destruction of so much productive capital. Elimination of fire waste should be the wish of all. When consideration is given to the fact that the farmer is generally removed at a great distance from his nearest neighbor and help, in case of fire, is a factor of little value, prevention of fires should be the farmer's aim. Another aspect of the case to be considered is that where women and children are so often left alone every human consideration demands the utmost precaution. The great majority of fires are due to carelessness. Here are some suggestions to guard against fires from this cause, put in the form of a pledge, which, if observed, will go far towards lessening the waste of property and the loss of life by the ravages of the fire fiend.

I will not fail to burn all fire breeding rubbish, but I will burn it away from buildings, using every precaution.

I will not keep gasoline or gasoline engines in the barn, but in a separate building.

I will see that ashes are kept in a fireproof receptacle.

I will not go, or permit any in my employ to go, into barns or other buildings with an open light.

I will avoid mistaking gasoline for kerosene by having the gasoline can painted red.

I will keep a supply of water and pails always available for fire protection.

I will not use or permit to be used kerosene in lighting fires.

I will have the chimney flue inspected and cleaned every fall.

I will guard against the danger of overheated stoves.

I will not permit stovepipes near unprotected wood nor suffer them to pass through woodwork without a proper ventilating thimble.

I will not handle gasoline by artificial light. I will use the same precaution to prevent a fire as I would take if I expected one.

I will act on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

A little effort to carry out the terms of this simple inexpensive pledge will issue in good results. Will you do your share as an individual to conserve property which represents your time, money and energy and help to make conditions safer for yourself and those you love?

Fire claims an enormous toll in both life and property in this Western land and it is labor well spent to lessen the loss and reduce the hazard. Fire prevention is every person's duty.

## FARMERS!

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WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May	
September 15	107 1/2	108 1/2	115	
September 16	109 1/2	111 1/2	118 1/2	
September 17	109 1/2	110 1/2	117 1/2	
September 18	110 1/2	112 1/2	119	
September 19	111 1/2	113 1/2	120 1/2	
September 21	111 1/2	113 1/2	120 1/2	
Oats—				
September 15	40 1/2	45 1/2		
September 16	40 1/2	45 1/2		
September 17	40 1/2	45 1/2		
September 18	40 1/2	45 1/2		
September 19	40 1/2	45 1/2		
September 21	40 1/2	45 1/2		
Flax—				
September 15	132 1/2	134 1/2	136	
September 16	131 1/2	133 1/2	135 1/2	
September 17	130 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2	
September 18	129 1/2	131 1/2	133 1/2	
September 19	128 1/2	130 1/2	132 1/2	
September 21	126 1/2	128 1/2	130 1/2	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES		(Sample Market, Sept. 18)
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	...	\$1.12
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	...	1.12 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	...	1.10 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	...	1.11 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, transit	...	1.12 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	...	1.09 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	...	1.11 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	...	1.09 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	...	1.07 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	...	1.07 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	...	1.09 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	...	1.06 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	...	.98 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, transit	...	1.05 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	...	1.05 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, dockage	...	1.06 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	...	1.03 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 7 cars	...	1.03 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	...	1.05 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	...	1.04 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car	...	.94
Rejected wheat, 1 car	...	1.00
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	...	.91
No grade wheat, 1 car, cannot clear	...	1.06 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	...	.91 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	...	.97
Timothy, 1 car, per cwt.	...	4.85
Timothy, 35 sacks, per cwt.	...	5.10
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	...	.97 1/2
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	...	1.01 1/2
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	...	.99
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	...	1.07 1/2
No. 4 durum wheat, 2 cars	...	.90
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	...	.98
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	...	1.02 1/2
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	...	.98 1/2
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	...	.96
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	...	.94 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	...	.97 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	...	.97 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	...	.99 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	...	.97 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	...	1.06 1/2
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 14 cars	...	1.06 1/2
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 5 cars	...	1.07
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	...	1.06 1/2
No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed	...	.75 1/2
No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed	...	.75 1/2
No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed	...	.75 1/2
Sample grade corn, 1 car	...	.75 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	...	.45 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	...	.43 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 3,000 bu. to arrive	...	.45 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	...	.44 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	...	.45 1/2
Sample barley, 2 cars	...	.64
Sample barley, 1 car	...	.62
Sample barley, 1 car	...	.60
Sample barley, 1 car, heating	...	.54
Sample barley, 2 cars	...	.61

Sample barley, 9 cars	...	.59 1/2
Sample barley, 2 cars	...	.55
Sample barley, 12 cars	...	.59
Sample barley, 1 car	...	.65
Sample barley, 5 cars	...	.57
No. 1 flax, 1 car	...	1.53
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	...	1.53 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	...	1.53 1/2

STOCKS IN TERMINALS				
Fort William, Sept. 18, 1914.				
1914 Wheat	1913			
1 hard	3,954.10		48,107.00	
1 Nor.	1,573,846.40		2,622,947.20	
2 Nor.	3,323,900.30		732,273.40	
3 Nor.	2,583,706.30		71,261.20	
No. 4	1,129,133.20		42,246.20	
Others	1,054,958.30		730,154.23	
This week	9,868,599.40	This week	4,246,990.03	
Last week	3,736,836.50	Last week	1,431,707.39	
Increase	6,131,762.90	Increase	2,815,282.64	

Oats				
1 C.W.	5,854.24		15,596.17	
2 C.W.	333,395.12		1,050,230.24	
3 C.W.	205,873.32		90,873.39	
Ex. 1 Fd.	9,933.08		56,771.16	
Others	342,833.11		103,651.10	
This week	897,220.19	This week	1,916,124.04	
Last week	336,375.08	Last week	2,049,314.20	

Barley				
1914	1913			
1 C.W.	68,101.14	1 N.W.C.	1,883,580.32	
2 C.W.	144,950.38	2 C.W.	90,928.09	
3 C.W.	30,560.34	3 C.W.	14,476.06	
Feed	25,481.19	Others	30,748.41	
Others	38,546.02			
This week	307,649.08	This week	2,018,431.32	
Last week	215,720.36	Last week	2,074,766.40	
Increase	91,928.72	Increase	56,335.08	
Last year's total	739,403.38	Last year's total	1,606,054.06	

SHIPMENTS				
1914	1913			
Wheat	2,993,912	Oats	73,530	92,995
Barley	73,538	Flax	2,534	...
lake	660,563	335,031	104,939	134,889
lake	80,870	23,583	1,226	2,776

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY				
Week ending Sept. 18, 1914.				
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	
Ft. William and	9,868,599	897,220	307,649	
Pt. Arthur Ter.	14,192,462	1,350,979	401,444	
Total	24,061,061	2,248,199	709,093	
In ves'ts in Can.	3,868,726	374,312	93,795	
Ter. Harbors	...	...	...	
At Buffalo and	180,000	12,000	18,000	
Duluth	...	...	...	
Total this week	14,372,462	1,368,979	419,444	
Total last week	8,240,834	732,238	287,107	
Total last year	5,954,530	4,925,477	1,128,725	

INSPECTIONS				
Cars inspected for weeks ended Sept. 14:				
	This year	Last year		
Wheat	9121	3352		
Oats	555	248		
Barley	156	383		
Flax	36	127		
Screenings	2	...		
Cars inspected on Sunday, Sept. 20:				
	This year	Last year		
Wheat	1168	1325		
Oats	92	120		
Barley	28	120		
Flax	14	25		

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK				
Chicago, Sept. 19.—Cattle—Receipts 500. Market slow. Beeves, \$6.00 to \$11.00; Texas steers, \$6.35 to \$9.25; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$8.35; cows and heifers, \$3.70 to \$9.35; calves, \$8.50 to \$12.25.				
Hogs—Receipts 5,000. Market strong. Light, \$8.85 to \$9.50; mixed, \$8.35 to \$9.50; heavy, \$8.15 to \$9.30; rough, \$8.15 to \$8.30; pigs, \$5.25 to \$9.00; bulk of sales, \$8.50 to \$9.10.				
Sheep—Receipts 6,000. Market weak. Native, \$5.20 to \$5.90; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$6.90; lambs, native, \$7.00 to \$8.40.				

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK				
South St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 19.—Receipts at the stockyards today were: 1,100 cattle, 900 hogs, and 300 sheep.				
Prices for killing cattle ranged from: Steers, \$5.50 to \$9.00; cows and heifers, \$4.75 to \$8.00; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.50; cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.75; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.15; veal calves, \$6.50 to \$11.00. Market steady; veal calves steady.				
Stockers and feeders ranged from: Feeding steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$5.50 to \$7.75; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$5.00 to \$7.15; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.15; stock bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.75. Market steady.				
Hogs ranged in price from \$8.40 to \$8.50; bulk price being \$8.45. Market steady.				
Shorn Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.00; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.00; bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wethers, \$4.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$2.50 to \$5.25. Sheep and lambs steady.				

CALGARY LIVESTOCK				
Calgary, Sept. 18.—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows: 896 cattle, 2,179 hogs, and 2,492 sheep and lambs. The market is firm for all kinds of good cattle, and the recent demand on the Chicago market, owing to reported war contracts with the Old Country, on the Chicago market, has tended to increase the prices on this market for choice, well fed beef.				
Choice cattle brought from \$6.50 to \$8.85; medium cattle, \$6.00 to \$6.50; heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; choice fat cows, \$5.00 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.00 to \$5.00; thin cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Calves, light, \$7.50 to \$8.00; heavy, \$6.50 to \$7.00. Sheep, wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.60; ewes, \$5.00 to \$5.25, for fat sheep. The hog market opened this week at \$8.10, being an increase of 10 cents over the previous week, and a load of hogs which were extra choice brought \$8.20 yesterday. The price is ranging from \$8.05 to \$8.15 today, but we look for hogs to stay around 8 cents, the reason of the slight increase being due to the light receipts this week. We beg to quote the following prices, fed and watered:				
Steers, choice heavy butcher, \$6.50 to \$6.85; common butcher, \$6.00 to \$6.50; stockers, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Heifers, choice heavy, \$5.50 to \$6.00; common, \$5.50 to \$6.25; stockers, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Cows, choice heavy, \$5.00 to \$5.50; common, \$5.00 to \$5.25; thin, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Springers, choice, \$6.00 to \$7.00; common, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Calves, under 200 lbs. (heavies graded), \$8.00. Bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.50. Oxen, \$4.00 to \$5.25. Sheep, wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$5.00 to \$5.25. Hogs, weighed off cars, \$8.00; fed and watered, \$7.75.				
(Note.—The above prices are quoted by the Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited.)				

LIVERPOOL GRAIN PRICES				
Liverpool, Sept. 19.—Wheat opened with a steady undertone 1/4 to 3/4d higher, and later there was a further advance, which carried prices an additional 1/4 to 1 1/4d higher with heavy covering in December.				
Firmness of Manitoba offers and decreasing pressure of wheat on the quay and the expectation of lighter shipments this week caused the opening advance. Later speculators purchased freely of distant month, with offers light.				

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, September 18, were:			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	...	\$1.11	\$1.12 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	...	1.07 1/2	1.08 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	...	1.02 1/2	1.06
3 white oats	...	.49 1/2	.45
Flax, No. 1	...	1.28 1/2	1.52 1/2
Futures—			
Oct. wheat	...	1.10 1/2	Spt. 1.08 1/2
Dec. wheat	...	1.12	1.12
May wheat	...	1.19	1.18 1/2
Beef Cattle, top	...	\$7.50	\$11.00
Hogs, top	...	8.60	9.50
Sheep, yearlings	...	6.00	7.15

Unfavorable reports from Argentina as cabled yesterday, and the strong advance in Rosario, with a growing belief that later offers will be strongly held and the broadening demand from outside countries led to support.

At the close the undertone was very firm, 1 to 4d higher than yesterday, with principal strength in December.

Corn opened unchanged to 1d higher and later there was a further advance of 1/4c with undertone firm. Argentine spot is more firmly held, and shipments from the Danubian countries are expected to continue light.

Roumania—Wheat shipments are still permitted, but there is nothing moving.

Portugal—Supply of wheat as food stuff is plentiful and corn crops are making good progress, with weather favoring. Much corn has already been gathered.

Liverpool closing cables show advances of 1 to 4d, with principal strength in December.

## Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts  
Livestock receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 5,339 cattle, 120 calves, 4,452 hogs and 322 sheep.

Cattle  
During the past week the cattle trade has been changeable with a decided downward tendency. At the beginning of the week prices were steady at the same as last week, but receipts have been heavier each day until today, Monday, there are over 2,000 head of cattle in the yards. This large supply has weakened the price considerably and demand is only good for the choicest animals, a grade of which very few are for disposal. The best steers will fetch around \$7.25, with choice heifers at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Best cows are selling around 6 cents, with oxen and bulls from 25 to 50 cents lower. This class of stock is very hard to dispose of just now. Stockers and feeders are 10 cents lower all round, with little demand for either stock heifers or milkers and springers. On the whole the market is draggy and little or no advance in prices can be expected during this week. Veals are selling for from \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Hogs  
Hog prices have been uneven during the past week, starting in at \$8.25, then rising to \$8.65 at the end of the week. The change in price was largely governed by a falling off in the supply and the placing of several Eastern orders on this market. Today (Monday), however, a decline is noticed and buyers are still cutting \$1.50 per hundred on sows and \$3.00 per hundred on stags. Light pigs selling from \$7.00 to \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs  
Sheep and lambs are at a standstill, the demand being very poor. A few choice lambs may reach 7 cents, but the bulk are selling at \$6.50. Mutton sheep bring from \$5.00 to \$5.50.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter  
Little change is noticed by dealers in the butter market for this week, the supply is reasonably good, but the purchasing power of housekeepers in the city seems to be somewhat curtailed, so that the demand is not quite as large as usual at this time of the year. Fancy dairy butter is worth 23 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy 20 cents and good round lots are selling for 17 to 18 cents per pound.

Eggs  
No change this week in the egg market, the supply keeping about the same and the price ranging from 20 to 21 cents per dozen.

Potatoes  
The potato market has taken a drop during the last few days due to the fact that local potatoes are being delivered now in quantities on the market. This has the effect of causing dealers to commence to store for winter use and in order to do so profitably they must obtain the tubers at lower prices. Storage is very expensive due to the large shrinkage which takes place, so that in order that potatoes may be even a reasonable figure in the spring, dealers must, in order to protect themselves, obtain them at a lower price just now when a large quantity is coming onto the market. The crop in Alberta is stated to be good, the Saskatchewan crop is a failure, Manitoba has only a partial crop, but reports from the East announce that the Ontario crop is excellent and that New Brunswick has a bumper crop. Hence the outlook is not so poor as was at first anticipated and just now should be a good time to obtain potatoes for winter storage. Dealers are paying 50 to 55 cents a bushel today (Monday).

Milk and Cream  
The price of milk and cream is unchanged this week, the good supply still continuing, due to favorable weather conditions, and indications point to a continuation of the price. Sweet cream is worth 30 cents per pound of butterfat, sour cream 24 cents and milk is selling for \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Hay  
Hay prices are a little higher this week due to good demand and a little slackness in the supply. Red Top is worth from \$12 to \$14 per ton, Upland from \$10 to \$12 per ton, and Timothy from \$16 to \$18 per ton.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from September 15 to September 21 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Sept. 15	107½	103½	99	94	86	..	..	47	46	46	46	44	..	..	..	..	131	128	..	..
16	110	106	101½	95½	88½	..	..	49½	48½	..	..	46½	62½	..	..	..	130	127	..	..
17	109½	105½	100½	95½	87½	..	..	49½	48½	48½	48½	46½	63½	57½	56	54	129	126	..	..
18	111	107½	102½	96	89½	83½	..	50½	49½	49½	49½	47½	63	58	56	54	128½	125½	..	..
19	112½	108½	104	97	90½	84½	..	50½	49½	49½	49½	47½	64	59	57	55	127½	124½	..	..
21	111½	108	103	95½	88½	84	..	50½	49½	49½	49½	47½	64	59	57	55	122½	119½	..	..



## CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES

There has recently been published in booklet form the most interesting report of the Canadian Conference of Charities and Corrections which was held in Winnipeg almost a year ago. The object of the conference was to promote a discussion of the many social problems which the development of Canada towards nationhood is creating, and to obtain a survey of the economic and social conditions of the Dominion. The means to this end was found in a series of papers read by representative authorities on various subjects which in each case were followed by interesting discussions. In the report all the papers are admirably summarized and a perusal of their contents leads one to the conclusion that more intelligence and human interest in the real problems of Canada were displayed by the delegates during these five days' conference than by the sum total of our so called legislators in the last decade.

## Problems Are Here

At the opening dinner the speakers agreed in admitting the arrival of many problems which had arisen in recent years and the necessity of confronting them. W. W. Lee, Immigration Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Montreal, and Miss E. Neufeld, of the Central Neighborhood House, Toronto, took up immigration problems, the first dealing with the effect of immigration on Canadian life and the latter taking as her theme the training of an immigrant for Canadian civilization. Dr. Helen McMurchy, who is Assistant Inspector for Public Institutions in Ontario, read a paper on the feeble minded, whom she declared now constitute a national problem.

## Less Than Living Wage

Perhaps the most striking paper of the meeting was that of the Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, who has now, with single-minded unselfishness, devoted his life to the

organization of the Canadian Welfare League. There is no greater authority on social problems in Winnipeg than Mr. Woodsworth and the facts which he produced are almost staggering. He proves by chapter and verse that in this new country teeming with natural resources, which are the pride of real estate agents, a very considerable margin of our city population do not obtain a living wage. He pointed out the inevitable results of physical deterioration and national decadence which must ensue. He openly advocated the establishment of a minimum wage, declaring that the right to live decently by one's labors is as important as the right of life and more important than the general right of property.

## Protection Injures Farmers

Agricultural problems were not omitted and all rural reformers should read a most interesting and exhaustive paper on the rural life problem in Canada by the Rev. J. Macdougall, of Spencerville, Ontario. Mr. Macdougall is neither a farmer nor a politician and his evidence is carefully weighed. He emphatically declares that rural life in Canada is stagnant; that our development has become lop-sided in favor of the urban duties and that unless great changes in our economic and social fabric are introduced, the future of the country will be seriously jeopardised. His figures about the rural exodus in Ontario are truly startling. For the general unhappy condition of rural life he sees two contributing causes: the relative inefficiency of agriculture's organization and the exploitation of the farmers. To remedy the former he preaches co-operative organization in buying and selling and in finance. He lays special stress on the necessity of the farmers securing capital under better terms. He declares that two principal forms of exploitation are the uneconomic taxation, which is "the right hand load upon the farmer," and protection, which is "the left hand handicap." In fact, Mr. Macdougall finds himself in full agreement with the majority of the contentions which the Grain Growers and their friends have put forward for many years.

## Prison Farms Successful

It would be a tedious task to attempt to give any adequate summary of the many other excellent papers with which

the conference was favored and a few rough details must suffice. The Hon. W. J. Hanna and the Rev. W. B. Findlay narrated the successful experiment of the Prison Farm in Ontario. Rufus Smith, of Montreal, spoke of "Social Work as a Profession." William Leiserson, of Wisconsin, on "Public Employment Offices in Theory and Practice." John Bradford, of Montreal, on "Developing the Social Life of the Community," and at the final luncheon Howard Strong, of Minneapolis, gave a most instructive and inspiring address on "Business Men—Charities and Social Welfare."

Copies of the report may be secured for 25 cents postpaid per copy from the Associated Charities, 301, Edwin Street, Winnipeg.

## MASSEY-HARRIS TAXES

Thomas Findley, vice-president of the Massey-Harris Company, has protested the increased assessment on the Massey-Harris property facing on King Street at the corner of Strachan Avenue. He appeared before the Court of Revision at the City Hall to-day to register a complaint. The company has property on the southeast, southwest and northwest corners of Strachan Avenue and King Street. The assessment has been raised on all of the lots. He declared that if the rate of assessment kept on going up no new manufacturing concerns would come into Toronto. He even went so far as to say that if it was not for the valuable plant which his firm had built up here they would move out.

Some of the property is assessed at \$17,500. This is the triangular piece on the southeast side of King Street. Mr. Findley pointed out that it was not being used for show room purposes, but solely for a foundry and for heavy work.

"What would you say was a fair price for purely manufacturing property in Toronto?" asked Chairman P.H. Drayton. "Five thousand dollars an acre," was the reply.

Mr. Findley said that a great portion of their property was not useful for retail or residential purposes, and therefore it should be assessed at a lower rate. Further, he could not understand why the assessment should be increased this year, as he maintained that property had gone down in value in the last twelve months.

It was pointed out that square pieces of property in the same neighborhood were assessed at \$21,000, while the triangular piece owned by the Massey-Harris firm was assessed at \$17,500.

"It looks as if the Assessment Department was going to lay siege to us," remarked Mr. Findley. "The assessment was raised on us last year and this year it has been raised again. The high assessment may force the company to leave Toronto," he said. "For every thousand dollars profit we make in Toronto we can make two thousand in Brantford, and three thousand in Woodstock. The time is coming when it will be impossible for a manufacturing firm to make money in Toronto."

The total assessment of 25 acres was \$1,328,000.

Judgment was reserved—Toronto News, Sept. 14, 1914.

## THE NEW BRUNSWICK MESS

From Montreal Gazette (Conservative)

When the New Brunswick land and railway scandal was young the St. John Globe intimated that representatives of the Liberal party in the province had made proposals that would have permitted a hushing up of the charges that had been advanced. The evidence showed that there was ground for The Globe's statement, discreditable as it must be held to be. J. B. Baxter, M.P.P., giving his testimony, said he had knowledge of a meeting at Fredericton where it was stated on behalf of the Liberal party that the Liberals were prepared to stifle the inquiry if J. K. Flemming would admit that money had been illegally collected from limit holders, retire from the Premiership and give the managers of the Liberal party \$10,000—to be taken, presumably, out of the graft fund.

This proposition, immoral as it is in its nature, is not without precedent in Canadian politics. When the Conservative party in Quebec under Chapeau and Mousseau was earning the humiliation that came to it and Mercer was managing the Liberal party of the province on business as business lines, on more than one occasion the Liberal managers were paid heavy sums to withdraw election petitions the trial of which would have been damaging to the party in power. In New Brunswick, however, the corrupt suggestions were not accepted. The province has suffered somewhat in reputation in consequence. It is now known that a regular system of collecting from timber limit lessees was operated in connection with one of the departments of the Administration, and that the proceeds were invested in a fund from which on occasion a minister borrowed for his business purposes. This latter incident, however, was not regular, and the money was returned. The fund was designed for election campaign purposes. Money was also sought and taken from contractors on a railway subsidized by grants out of the public taxes.

It is not necessary to say much in condemnation of such a state of affairs. No right-minded man can regard it in any but one light; and those who follow events must feel that they upon whom the tower of Siloam has fallen are not sinners above all others in Israel, they can accept neither justification nor excuse for what has happened. There will have to be a change in the Administration of the province. It can only be trusted that when the Conservative sinners go no advantage will come to the Liberals who thought they saw in a discreditable situation a chance to swell their own campaign fund.

## FARMERS IN CANADA

So far as can be ascertained there are about 800,000 farmers in Canada, made up as follows:

Ontario	238,905
Quebec	206,500
Saskatchewan	72,215
Nova Scotia	61,240
Manitoba	55,050
New Brunswick	50,468
Alberta	46,545
B. C.	37,760
P. E. I.	15,750
Territories	4,500
Total	788,978

If these men were to each sow an additional ten acres of wheat, the increase in wheat acreage would be 8,000,000 acres. At twelve and a half bushels to the acre, the crop of Canada would be increased by 100,000,000 bushels.

Is the task too great?—Canadian Courier.

## Farmers Co-operative Lumber Company

OFFER YOU

## LUMBER

AT REDUCED PRICES

## YOU

can buy your lumber from us at below cost. We want your order. YOUR GAIN OUR LOSS!

## YOU

have an absolute guarantee the lumber we ship will give satisfaction.

## YOU

examine the car before paying.

## YOU

forward your list of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, etc., required. We will advise you by return mail our delivered price FREIGHT PREPAID.

## YOU

must co-operate with your neighbor if you cannot use a full carload, as we can only ship in carlots—The average car contains 17,000 feet of lumber, and 25,000 shingles.

## YOU

can refer, if you wish, to a large list of SATISFIED FARMERS to whom we have shipped. May we add your name?

## YOU

should know that you can buy much better lumber from us and at a lower price considering the good quality.

## YOU

can refer to the Merchants Bank of Canada as to our reliability if you wish.

## Farmers Co-operative Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

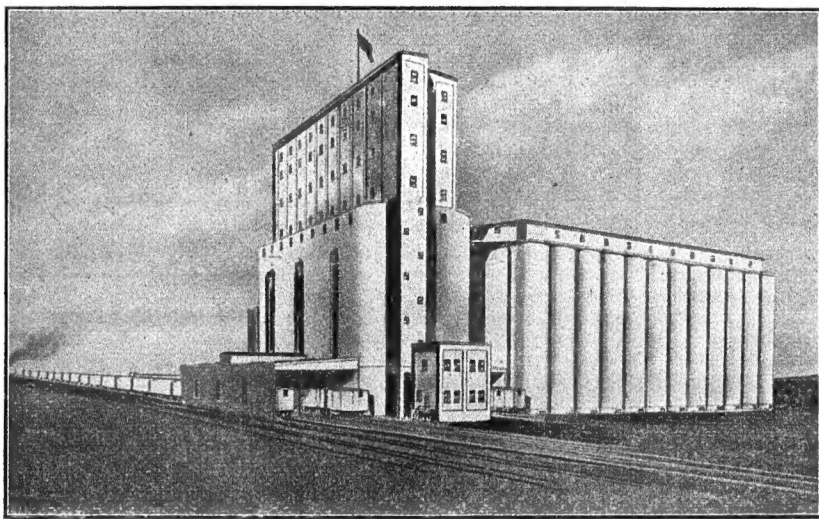
P.S.—If you want Fence Posts, write us

## Government Elevators Opening

The official announcement has just been made by the board of grain commissioners that the two big interior storage elevators at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw will open for business on October 5. The commissioners announce that they have made the tariff for these elevators so low that farmers can ship to them and have their grain cleaned and treated, pay the stopover charges and storage

seed grain purchased by the government to supply the settlers who have lost their crops in the dry districts.

Both the new elevators have been equipped with the very latest equipment for cleaning, drying, sacking and storing grain of all kinds. It is expected that they will enable farmers generally throughout the West to secure a better supply of clean seed than has been available in the past.



Design of New Government Elevators at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, which will Open for Business on October 5.

charges and have it forwarded to the government elevator at Fort William without costing any more than the present terminal charges at the head of the lakes. It is expected that this provision by the government will ensure a large amount of grain being shipped to these interior storage houses.

Another provision that the commissioners have made is for a seed expert to be present at each of the elevators to examine and test for germination the

The government has appointed W. J. Lindsay, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, and Angus Mackay, Indian Head, Sask., as purchasing agents for the seed grain for settlers. Farmers may apply to either of these men for particulars as to prices and requirements.

Copies of the tariff for the elevators at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon and all other particulars may be secured from the Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William, Ont.



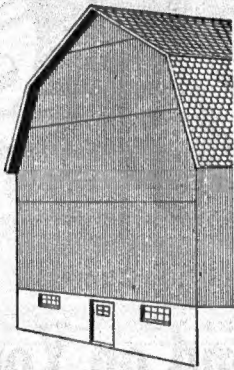
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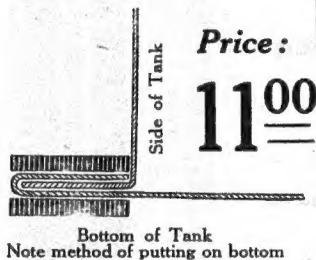
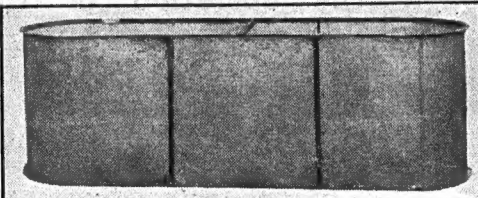
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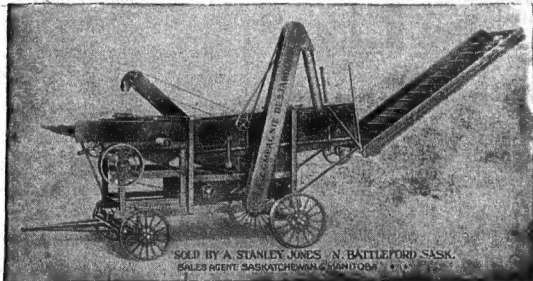
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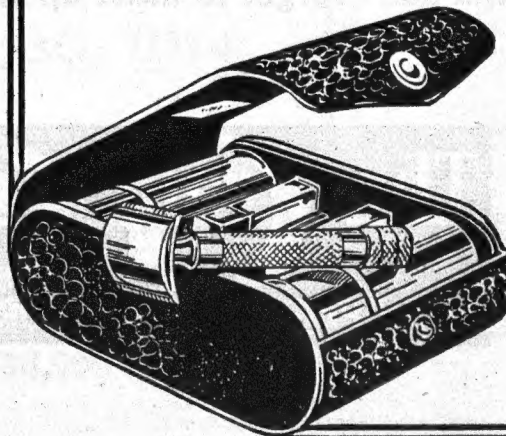
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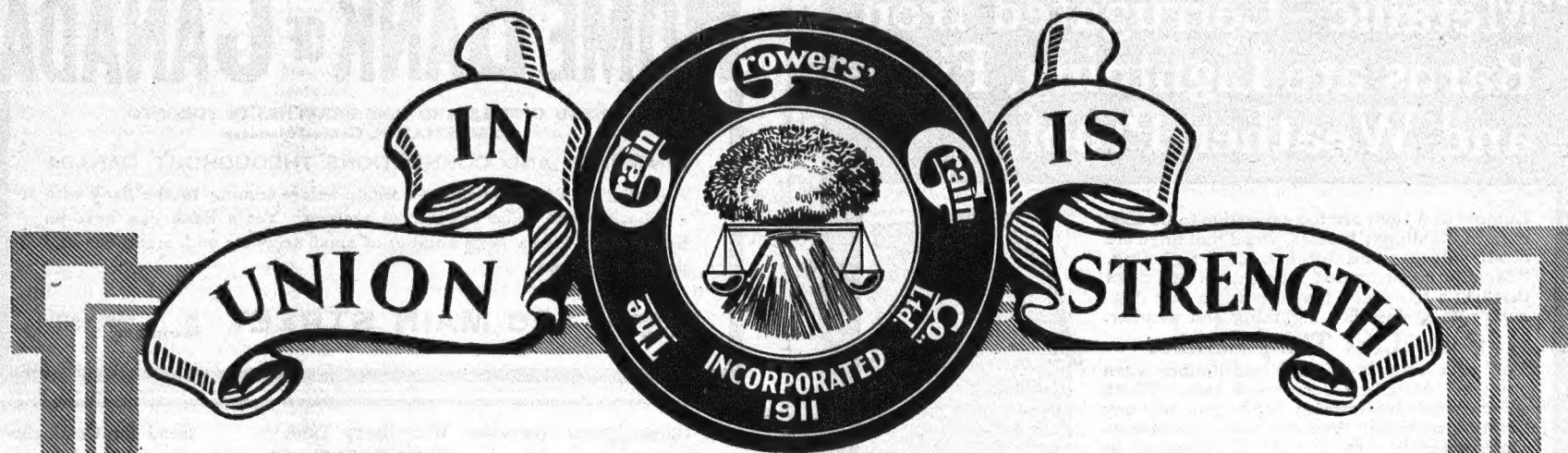
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